

دنیا کی حقیقت آنحضرت صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی نظر میں

# THE REALITY OF WORLDLY LIFE

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## **THE REALITY OF WORLDLY LIFE**

As judged in the pithy and elegant sayings of the Holy Prophet of Islam (صلى الله عليه وسلم) a collection of selected sayings from the famous Book Mishkat Sharif (A book of Traditions of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) which stir and soften human hearts have been made for the study benefit of educated Muslims.

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## PREFACE

Hazrat Maulana Ashiq Elahi of Buland Shehr (India) advised me (the compiler Maulana Muhammad Akhtar) to divert my efforts towards compilation of Traditions of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) after I had completed my work on compilation of the meanings of Math-navi of Hazrat Maulana Jalal-ud-Din Rumi. With the blessings of Maulana Ashiq Elahi, I was inspired to make a selection of the Traditions from the Kitab-ul-Raqaq of Mishkat Sharif. This chapter of the Mishkat deals with the shortcomings of love for the worldly life which is the base and root of all sins and moral fantasies. While explaining the important points of Kitab-ul-Raqaq, the most famous explanatory work of Mishkat Sharif --- Mazahir-i-Haq has been consulted as the major source for my compilation. I pray to Allah, the Exalted, that this compilation of the Holy Traditions meets with popular public acclamation and proves to be a useful piece of Islamic Literature.

“O our lord Sustainer! accept (this humble effort) from us; surely You are All-Hearing, All-Knowing. And peace and blessings are invoked for the leader of all Prophets (The Prophet of Islam) and all praise is for Allah, the Sustainer of all the worlds.

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*In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious  
the Most Benevolent.*

## **Kitab-ur-Raaq**

Traditions which mollify the heart.

### **CHAPTER NO: I**

#### **HADITH NO. 1**

عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
نِعْمَتَانِ مَغْبُوتُونَ فِيهِمَا كَثِيرٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ الصِّحَّةُ وَالْفَرَاغُ  
رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ

#### **TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Ibne Abbas (رضي الله عنه) who said: The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) stated: "There are two blessings of God which people do not appreciate properly and for lack of their appreciation, they suffer a tremendous loss; these are good health and leisure. (Bukhari)

#### **EXPLANATION**

The great scholar Jalaluddin Suyuti has further elucidated this saying of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم): "A man can devote himself to the worship of God only when he is in good health and is also free from worries of livelihood. If he has both good health and leisure and he does not devote himself to the worship of God due to idleness and lethargic way of life, he is indeed unfortunate

and a loser.

The great persian poet Khaqani asserts that, after thirty long years of toilsome experiences he discovered the truth that remembrance of God for a moment was far better than getting a kingdom equal to that of Prophet Solomon. It is unanimously admitted by the religious scholars of Islam that the realisation comes to man only after losing a very precious thing like good health and leisure. Moments spent in this worldly life without the memory of God will constitute a constant source of remorse and repentance in the Hereafter.

### HADITH NO. 2

عَنِ الْمُسَوِّرِيِّ بْنِ شَدَّادٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ وَاللَّهِ مَا الدُّنْيَا فِي الْآخِرَةِ إِلَّا مِثْلُ مَا يَجْعَلُ أَحَدُكُمْ رِاضِعَةً فِي الْيَمِّ فَلْيَنْظُرْ بِمِ يَرْجِعُ (رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ)

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Mustaurid Bin Shaddad (رضي الله عنه) who said: I heard the Prophet of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) who said: "By Allah this world when compared with the Hereafter, is so little that any one who puts his finger into an ocean and see what that finger brings with it (i.e., how much water moistened the finger)." (Muslim)

### EXPLANATION

The comparison of wet finger with the ocean has been quoted only to impress that the life in the Hereafter is

infinite and boundless whereas the worldly life is insignificant and limited. It would, therefore, be unwise to exult on worldly gains or to complain of worldly misfortunes and sorrows. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) simplified this comparison further:

اللَّهُمَّ لَا عَيْشَ إِلَّا عَيْشُ الْآخِرَةِ ط

“O Allah: life in the Hereafter is the real life indeed.” He uttered this sentence on two occasions—firstly at the Battle of Ahzab and on the day of the Hajjatul-Wada (or the last Pilgrimage which he performed before departure from this world).

### HADITH NO. 3

وَعَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَرَّ بِجَدِي  
 أَسَكَ مَيِّتًا قَالَ أَيْكُمْ يُحِبُّ أَنْ هَذَا لَهُ يَدَارُهُمْ فَقَالُوا مَا نَحِبُّ  
 أَنْ نَلْتَابِشَنِي بِهِ قَالَ فَوَاللَّهِ لَلدُّنْيَا آمُونَ عَلَى اللَّهِ مِنْ هَذَا  
 عَلَيْكُمْ  
 رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Jabir (رضي الله عنه) that the Prophet of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) passed by a dead kid whose ears were cut broken. He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: “Who would like to have it for one dirham? (small coin).” The companions replied: “We would not own it for aught,” The Holy Prophet

(صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "By Allah, this world is more contemptuous in the eyes of God than this kid is in yours." (Muslim)

### EXPLANATION

The wise and scholarly way in which the Holy Prophet of Islam (صلى الله عليه وسلم) impressed the insignificance of the worldly life is also intended to impress upon the posterity or coming generations of Muslims that they should, under no circumstances, be lured by the riches and pleasures of worldly life because love of worldly life is the root cause of all sins.

### HADITH NO. 4

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
الدُّنْيَا سِجْنُ الْمُؤْمِنِ وَجَنَّةُ الْكَافِرِ رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضى الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "This world is a prison for a true believer and a paradise for the infidel or the disbeliever." (Muslim)

### EXPLANATION

The example of a prison is most appropriate. If a believer is in a state of trial, and tribulation, surely his worldly life would look a prison when compared with the life in the paradise. If the believer is living a life of ease and luxury in this world, even then his worldly life would appear insignificant and humble when compared with the un-imaginable comforts and blessings of the heavenly life



in the Hereafter. It appears in another saying of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) that the gifts of heavenly life are such as no eye has seen them, no ear has heard about them and no human mind has been able to imagine them.

The other side of the similie is equally appropriate. If a disbeliever is living a life of ease and comfort surely his life here in this world is a naradise when compared with the awful punishment which awaits him in the hell. If the disbeliever is leading a life of misery and discomfort in this world, surely he would recall this life as a paradise when he is made to enter the awe-inspiring life of hell.

### HADITH NO. 5

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
حُجِبَتِ النَّارُ بِالشَّهَوَاتِ وَحُجِبَتِ الْجَنَّةُ بِالْمَكَارِهِ إِذْ هُنَا  
مُسْلِمٌ حَقَّتْ بَدَلٌ حُجِبَتْ مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The hell-fire has been covered with lust and carnal desires and the paradise has been overlapped with disagreeable things and calamities." who so overcomes the calamities enters the paradise. (Agreed)

### EXPLANATION

The road to paradise is a thorny road because it can be treaded only by virtuous human beings who take pains to avoid sin and disobedience to God and who love to

worship God and to carry out his injunctions even under very difficult and trying circumstances. Similarly the road leading to hell-fire is apparently bedecked with flowers and is easy to tread, human nature is prone to live easy life and cannot resist the carnal desires and temptations which very often lead to sin and disobedience.

The gist of the Hadith according to Mishqaat and Mazahir-e-Haq is that to attain nearness to God one will have to seek knowledge without which he can not get nearer to God. In this Hadith lust also nearers wine, unlawful sexual relations and backbiting.

#### HADITH NO. 6

وَعَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ تَعِسَ عَبْدُ الدِّيْنَارِ  
وَعَبْدُ الدِّرْهَمِ وَعَبْدُ الْخَمِيصَةِ إِنْ أُعْطِيَ رَضِيَ وَإِنْ لَمْ يُعْطَ  
سَخِطَ تَعِسَ وَانْتَقَسَ وَإِذَا انْتَقَسَ فَلَا انْتِقَاسَ طَوْلِي لِعَبْدٍ أَخِيذِ  
بِعَيْنٍ فَرَسِيهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ أَشَعَتْ رَأْسَهُ مُعْبِرَةٌ قَدْ مَاءَ إِنْ  
كَانَ فِي الْحِرَاسَةِ كَانَ فِي الْحِرَاسَةِ وَإِنْ كَانَ فِي السَّاقَةِ كَانَ فِي السَّاقَةِ  
إِنْ اسْتَأْذَنَ لَمْ يُؤْذَنَ لَهُ وَإِنْ سَفَعَهُ لَمْ يُسَفَعْ (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ)

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) said: "Wretched and unfortunate is he who is a slave of dinar and dirham (i.e., wealth) and who is a slave of costly sheet. Whenever he is given (worldly things), he is satisfied; and whenever he is not given, he is displeased. Such a person is indeed miserable and woe-begotten. If he gets a pinch of thorn it should not be

permitted. If he recommends some one, his recommendation is turned down. (Bukhari)

### EXPLANATION

A lover of worldly wealth and luxuries has been contrasted with a lover of God and His religion. The former is proud and stiffnecked. The latter is humble and obedient. The former earns the wrath of God and the latter earns His pleasure. The former has a worldly status and a position of respect among the people. The latter has no worldly status but he is close to his Lord who will bestow gifts on him on the Day of Judgment.

### HADITH NO. 7

وَعَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ أَبِي عَمْرٍو قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَوَ اللَّهُ وَهُوَ الْفَقْرُ أَخْشَى عَلَيْكُمْ وَلكِنْ أَخْشَى عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ تَبْسُطَ عَلَيْكُمْ الدُّنْيَا كَمَا بَسَطَتْ عَلَى مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ فَتَنَافَسُوهَا كَمَا تَنَافَسُوهَا وَتَهْلِكُوا كَمَا أَهْلَكْتَهُمْ  
رُتَّفَقُ عَلَيْهِ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Amr-Bin-Auf (رضي الله عنه) who stated that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "By God, I am not afraid of poverty and deprivation for you. What I really fear is that opulence and worldly wealth be your lot as it was of your predecessor's nations. Then you will fall in love with the worldly life like them. Thereafter, the love of worldly life may annihilate you as it annihilated the older nations." (Agreed)

### EXPLANATION

Since the love of worldly life is the root cause of all sins, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) expressed his timely fear that his followers may fall a prey to the temptations of temporal life which land human beings into sin and disobedience of God. On the other hand a state of want and poverty most often prevents human beings from committing sins and acts of disobedience. However, abject poverty is also not desirable as it may lead to the greatest of all sins, i.e., disbelief in the mercy and benevolence of God and ultimately to apostasy. It is also narrated that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: There is no harm if a person has wealth but fears Allah, the Exalted, the Most High". This is because a faithful man will spend his wealth in the cause of Allah and the welfare of humanity in accordance with His injunctions. He will certainly not be forgetful of the life after death and will guard against expenditures being incurred on acts and occasions prohibited by God.

### HADITH NO. 8

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 قَالَ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ رِزْقَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ قُوْتًا دَفِي رِوَايَةٍ  
 حَفَافًا (متفق عليه)

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "O Allah: Give to the progeny of Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) such sustenance as may keep their

bodies and souls together". In another version of the Hadith, it is said: "Grant sufficient sustenance to the progeny and fellows of Muhammad to keep them alive." (Agreed)

### EXPLANATION

Since the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was given the knowledge of the reality of this worldly life and was well aware of its pitfalls, he did not ask for opulence and luxuries of life for his family. He fully understood that pleasures of worldly life were shortlived and ephemeral and they ultimately lead to the disobedience of God. He, therefore, set an example for his followers by leading a simple life of austerity and contentment.

### HADITH NO. 9

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ آسَأَ وَزَارَقَ كِفَانًا وَمَتَعَهُ اللَّهُ بِمَا آتَاهُ  
رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abdullah, son of Amr (رضى الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Whoso accepted Islam, he achieved salvation and has been given sustenance sufficient for his needs and God has granted him contentment (on his possessions)." (Mulsim)

### EXPLANATION

Contentment actually stands for accepting the decree of God. Greed for wealth is a hindrance in the

preparation for Hereafter.

Maulana Rumi has said:-

کوزہ چشم جویاں پر نہ شد تاصدق قانع نہ شد پر در نہ شد

“A jealous eye is never contented with its possessions. Without contentment a shell also can not produce a pearl.

From the above Hadith we learn that after accepting Islam, the virtue of contentment gives way for the attainment of Hereafter.

#### HADITH NO. 10

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ الْعَبْدُ  
مَا لِي قَالِي وَإِن مَّا لَمْ يَمِثْ مَا لَيْهِ ثَلَاثٌ مَا أَكَلَ فَأَقْنَى أَوْ لَيْسَ قَابِلِي أَوْ أَعْطَى  
فَأَقْتَمَى وَمَا سِوَى ذَلِكَ فَهُوَ ذَاهِبٌ وَتَارِكُهُ لِلنَّاسِ (رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ)

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: “A man repeatedly says with pride: my wealth! my wealth!” Infact his wealth comprises of three things: (i) whatever he has eaten and finished; (ii) whatever clothes he wears and tears (iii) whatever he has given by way of charity in the cause of God and has preserved it for his life in the Hereafter. Beyond this whatever hhe leaves behind is for others.

#### EXPLANATION

What we believe is our own, is not in reality ours to us. It is, therefore, vicious to worry about children and other relatives. If they lead a virtuous life, God will surely look after their worldly needs. If they are disobedient to God and live a sinful life. Any wealth left would not be a charitable for the person who leaves his wealth for his children, because they may spend the awfully earned wealth on acts of disobedience.

### HADITH NO. 11

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَتَّبِعُ  
الْمَيِّتَ ثَلَاثًا فَيَرْجِعُ اثْنَانِ وَيَبْقَى مَقَامًا وَاحِدًا يَتَّبِعُهُ  
أَهْلُهُ وَمَالُهُ وَعَمَلُهُ فَيَرْجِعُ أَهْلُهُ وَمَالُهُ وَيَبْقَى عَمَلُهُ  
مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ -  
بخاری ومسلم

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "three things follow the dead body to the grave-yard. Two of them return and only one continues to stay with the dead body. His family members, his wealth and his deeds all accompany him; the family members and the wealth return; but the deeds continue to stay with the dead person."

### EXPLANATION

Saintly people say that the Grave is the box of deeds.

## HADITH NO. 12

وَعَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 قَالَ إِنَّ مِمَّا آخَفَاتُ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِي مَا يُفْتَحُ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ  
 زَهْرَةِ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتِهَا فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَوْ يَا فِي الْخَيْرِ  
 يَا شَرِّ فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنْهُ يُنْزَلُ عَلَيْهِ قَالَ فَمَسَحَ عَنْهُ  
 الرُّحْضَاءَ وَقَالَ آيِنِ السَّائِلِ وَكَأَنَّهُ حَيْدَةٌ فَقَالَ إِنَّهُ لَا يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ  
 بِالشَّرِّ وَإِنْ مِمَّا يَنْبِئُ الرَّبِيعُ مَا يُفْتَلُ حَبَطًا أَوْ يُكْرَأُ إِلَّا الْكَلِمَةُ الْخَضِرِ  
 أَكَلْتُ حَتَّى أَمْتَدَّتْ خَاصِرَتَاهَا اسْتَفْبَلْتُ عَيْنَ الشَّمْسِ فَلَطْتُ  
 وَبَالَتُ ثَمَّ عَادَتْ فَأَكَلْتُ وَإِنَّ هَذَا الْمَالَ خَضِرَةٌ حُلْوَةٌ  
 فَمَنْ أَخَذَ بِحَقِّمِ وَضَعَهُ فِي حَقِّمِ فَمِنْهَا الْمَعُونَةُ هُوَ وَمَنْ  
 أَخَذَهُ بِغَيْرِ حَقِّمِ كَانَ كَالَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَنْصَبُهُ وَيَكُونُ شَهِيدًا  
 عَلَيْهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ (مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ)

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Saeed Khudri (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Among things which I fear may confront you (Muslims) after me is the beauty and the grandeur of worldly life (following your military conquests)." One man asked him; Will goodness bring evil in its wake? (will the prize earned after conquer bring evil with it) The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) kept quiet for some time for revelation (Wahy) of God. It was really so. When Divine revelations ended, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) wiped away the sweat from his face and asked: "Where is the questioner?" as if he had liked the question. Thereafter, he said (by way of reply): "Goodness never brings evil in its wake. (This may be well understood



from an example). The spring season gives birth to green grass and verdure which in itself is good. Albeit, it some times kills a beast if beast over-eats. The beast has its fill of the stomach and feels heaviness in the stomach and wants to bask in the sun where it passed stool and urine. Feeling that the stomach was again light, the greedy beast again turns to the pasture and once again fills up its stomach with green fresh fodder. It was, therefore, the greedy action of the beast which killed him and not the green fodder which had no evil inherent in it.

Similar is the state of man. When he gets wealth, he spends it relentlessly and gets involved in sin and acts of disobedience to God. The worldly wealth is like the fresh, green fodder, which, when acquired by lawful means and when spent on lawful occasions, it is a great support for the life. However, a person who acquires wealth by unlawful means, and spends it on the same way, he becomes like a hungry man who eats and drinks but does not become free from hunger and thirst. His extravagance in spending the ill-gotten wealth, will go as an evidence against him in the Hereafter. (Bukhari, Muslim)

### **EXPLANATION**

The worldly wealth inculcates pride and indifference in the man. There are three kinds of persons vis-a-vis, behaviour towards riches of worldly life. There are people who don't get intoxicated with the love of wealth. Another group of human beings realise the evil effects of wealth on the human mind and they hasten to rid their minds by repentance to God and assiduous obedience to

**His commands. The third category continues to remain impure due to love of ill-gotten wealth, their greed and miserliness. Worldly wealth will not be harmful to persons who fear God and neither do they obtain ill-gotten wealth nor do they spend on acts of disobedience to God.**

## HADITH NO. 13

عَنْ مَطَرِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 وَهُوَ يَقْرَأُ أَلْهَكُمْ السَّكَاةُ قَالَ يَقُولُ ابْنُ آدَمَ مَا لِي مَا لِي قَالَ  
 وَهَلْ لَكَ يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ إِلَّا مَا أَكَلْتَ فَأَنْفَيْتَ أَوْ لَيْسَتْ فَأَبْلَيْتَ  
 أَوْ تَصَدَّقْتَ فَأَمْضَيْتَ -  
 (رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ)

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Motarrif (رضي الله عنه) on the authority of his father who said that he came to the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) when he was reciting the verse of the Holy Quran:

[Lit: O people! you have become forgetful of the life in the Hereafter due to your competition amongst yourselves for the acquisition of more and more wealth].

Thereafter, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The son of Adam says my wealth! my wealth! whereas the reality is that O son of Adam! you do not have aught except what you ate and finished or your wore and tore away or you gave in charity and preserved for the life in the Hereafter".

## EXPLANATION

In his desires to acquire more wealth, man becomes oblivious of good deeds which could win for him a pleasant life after death. He, therefore, remains rich in this short-lived worldly life but would be poor and needy

in the eternal life after death. May God save us all.

#### HADITH NO. 14

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
لَيْسَ الْغِنَى عَنْ كَثْرَةِ الْعَرَضِ وَلَكِنَّ الْغِنَى عَنِ النَّفْسِ  
رَمَتْقُ عَلِيٍّ

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Abundance of worldly means does not (in itself) constitute what is called "richness". Real "richness" is the richness heart." (Agreed)

#### EXPLANATION

The richness of heart depends on close association with God. The nearness of God makes a man oblivious and dis-interested in the worldly pomp and splendour just as the dim light of the twinkling stars becomes insignificant at the appearance of the sun. When the monarch of glory i.e., Allah, the Great, illumines the heart of His lover with glimpses of His nearness, this Universe sinks into non-existence when compared with the glorious appearance of its Creator. When the sun is brilliantly shining, no star, however brilliant it may be, can dare to appear on the scene of life. Similarly a drop of water has no position against a sea.

This state of mind which begets the vicinity of God is born from sustained company of the lovers of God and by following meticulously the life of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

Men of illusion say: "Rich man is he who is contented and satisfied with the sustenance he has been

awarded. Real richness resides in the hearts of those who are zealous. Richness is not achieved by worldly good."

Others have said that the knowledge of religion and remembrance of Allah make a man rich like religious saints, Apostles etc. A couplet in Arabic has above estimations as follows:

"We agree that God may bestow upon us the knowledge of religion and the enemies be gifted with worldly goods. The worldly goods are mortal and the riches of knowledge are immortal."

## CHAPTER - II

Selections from the "Kitab-ur-Raqaq:

(Mishqaat)

## HADITH NO. 15

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَنْ يَأْخُذْ عَنِّي هَوْلًا وَالْكَلِمَاتِ يَفْعَلُ بِهِنَّ أَوْ يُعَلِّمُ مَنْ يَفْعَلُ بِهِنَّ قُلْتُ أَنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ فَأَخَذَ بِيَدِي فَعَدَّ خَمْسًا فَقَالَ اتَّقِ الْمَحَارِمَ تَكُنْ أَعْبَدَ النَّاسِ وَأَرْضَ بِمَا قَسَمَ اللَّهُ لَكَ تَكُنْ أَعْيَى النَّاسِ وَأَحْسِنِ إِلَى جَارِكَ تَكُنْ مُؤْمِنًا وَ أَحِبَّ لِلنَّاسِ مَا تُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِكَ تَكُنْ مُسْلِمًا وَلَا تَكْثُرِ الضَّحْكَ فَإِنَّ كَثْرَةَ الضَّحْكَ تُمَيِّتُ الْقَلْبَ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا الْحَدِيثُ غَرِيبٌ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Who would like to take from me these words (of injunction) so that he may act by them or may teach them to other who may act by them". Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) said: 'I would, O, Prophet of Allah'. "The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) took my hand and counted five (injunctions), sayings: "(i) Save yourself of things which God has made unlawful, you will be counted among the best of worshippers. (ii) Be satisfied with what God has pre-destined for you by way of sustenance, you will become the richest of human beings. (iii) Be good to your

neighbour, you will become a perfect believer. (Momin)  
 (iv) Desire for the people what you desire for yourself,  
 you will become a perfect Muslim. (v) And, do not  
 indulge excessively in laughter because too much of  
 laughing makes the human heart dead and lifeless.”  
 (Ahmad, Tirmazi)

### EXPLANATION

It stands vividly explained that worship of God does not merely consist in one saying obligatory or voluntary prayers alone. The real spirit of worship consists in abandoning the things which God has prohibited, such as pictures of living things, wearing of trousers below the ankles, shaving of the beard etc. Similarly, one must avoid telling lies, backbiting, lusty glances, bribe and haughtiness. Similarly the clear injunctions of God like obligatory prayers, Fasting during the month of Ramzan, payment of Zakat and performance of Haj pilgrimage must take precedence over the optional good deeds like charity, construction of mosques and voluntary prayers.  
 (Mazahir-e-Haq)

### HADITH NO. 16

وَعَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَقُولُ ابْنُ آدَمَ تَفَرَّغْ لِعِبَادَتِي آمَلًا مَلَأْتُكَ  
 غِنًى وَآسَدًا فَفَرِّكْ وَإِنْ لَا تَفْعَلْ مَلَأْتُ يَدَاكَ سُغْلًا  
 وَكَلِمَةً آسَدًا فَفَرِّكْ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ

## TRANSLATION

It is also narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Allah the Most Exalted, says: O, the sons of Adam you free your mind for My worship, I shall grant you freedom from want and shall check poverty from reaching you. If you do not free you mind for My worship, I shall fill your hands with worldly affairs and will not check your poverty. (Ahmad, Ibn Majah)

## EXPLANATION

The above Hadith indicates the principle that real peace of life comes from spiritual association with God, and His sincere worship. If no spiritual relations are built up with creator, the greed and avarice take possession of the human mind, and one becomes sustenance and worldly wealth is to every one according to the pre-destined measure of God.

## HADITH NO. 17

وَعَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ دُخِرَ رَجُلٌ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى  
 اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِعِيَادَتِهِ وَاجْتِهَادِهِ فَذَكَرَ الْخُرَيْرِيُّ  
 فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَا تَعْدِلُ بِالرَّعِيَّةِ  
 يَعْنِي الْوَرِثَةَ - رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ

## TRANSLATION



It is narrated by Jabir (رضي الله عنه) that mention was made to the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) of a man who took pains in the worship of Allah and mention was made of another man who was noted for his fear of Allah. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Efforts in the exceeding worship of God cannot be equal to fear of God abstemiousness and piety." (Tirmizi)

### EXPLANATION

Moderate amount of worship with piety in the general life activities is far excessive amount of worship with acts of disobedience in the general day to day life activity. Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi has said that to give up one major sin is far better than regular mid-night prayers. No one can aspire to the Exalted position of saintliness if he habitually indulges in sins and persists in acts of disobedience to God.

### HADITH NO. 18

وَعَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ الْأُدِيِّ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى  
 اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لِرَجُلٍ زَهْوٍ يَعْطُهُ اغْتَمَّ خَمْسًا قَبْلَ خَمْسٍ  
 شَبَابَكَ قَبْلَ هَرَمِكَ وَصِحَّتَكَ قَبْلَ سُقْمِكَ وَغِنَاكَ قَبْلَ  
 فَقْرِكَ وَفِرَاغَكَ قَبْلَ شُغْلِكَ وَحَيَاتِكَ قَبْلَ مَوْتِكَ  
 رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ مُرْسَلًا.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Amr, son of Mamoon-al-Audi (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said to a man by way of good advice "Seize five things by the forelock before the other (which are their opposites): i- your youth

before old age overtakes; ii- your good health before ill health overtakes; iii- your opulence and prosperity before poverty and want overtake; iv- your leisure before pre-occupation overtakes; v- and your life before death overtakes". (Tirmizi)

### EXPLANATION

To catch or to seize by the forelock means to put these gifts of God to their maximum use and to press them into actions which may win the pleasure of God and ensure a happy life after death. The real worth of these gifts is impressed on your minds when we get deprived of them. Good health and freedom from want are the basic requirements for all good deeds which a man may care to perform for social welfare or the glory of Islam and the Muslims. Many a good project remains incomplete when idleness overtakes its author and prosecutor. Life is, therefore, to be taken as a most serious affair and no ounce of energy or no amount of time is to be misused because, after death, repentance will come to man as the greatest pain of worldly life. To harness our energies to the service of Allah and humanity is the real and proper use of this life.

### HADITH NO. 19

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ  
 مَا يَلْتَمِظُ أَحَدٌ كَمَا لَا غَيْرَ مُطْعِمًا أَوْ نَقْرًا مُنْسِيًا أَوْ مَرَضًا  
 مُفْسِدًا أَوْ هَرَمًا مُفْنِدًا أَوْ مَوْتًا مُجْبِرًا وَاللَّحَالُ قَالَتِ الْجَا  
 شَةُ رَغَائِبُ يَنْتَظِرُ أَوَّالَ السَّاعَةِ وَالسَّاعَةُ أَنْ هَلْ دَامَرُ  
 رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَالتَّسَاتِي

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said that some one amongst you waits for such wealth and prosperity which makes him forgetful of God; or for illness which destroys his good health; or for old age which takes away the goodness and balance of all energies; or to death which comes suddenly and without notice; or for Dajjal who is hidden from the eyes and is a very great evil awaited by mankind or for the Doomsday which is a most bitter and dark event in its effects on the mankind. (Trimizi, Nissai)

### EXPLANATION

It is a weakness of the human nature that it is prone to postpone things in anticipation of better circumstances or more suitable conditions. This weakness makes man forgetful of the life after death because he keeps deceiving himself that he would sooner or later take up preparation for the life in the Hereafter. Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi has, therefore, advised that one should not wait for peaceful conditions and better times for the remembrance of God and for acts of His obedience. One should devote himself to the memory of God under all conditions which may be congenial or disturbed. Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi has also advised i.e., sins of past and fear of disobedience in the future devoids a believer from the memory of God. We should live in the present wholly, remembering God every moment and forgetful of past and future. To put off

good deeds to the coming days is unwise and not in keeping with the practice of God-fearing men.

The journey of the soul does not make any reference to tomorrows. It is now and today which is all important. The above Hadith makes a psychological analysis of those who, on one pretext or another, keep on postponing their preparation for the Hereafter i.e., they are not inclined to goodness, virtue and acts of charity on different pretexts like poverty, ill-health, preoccupation with worldly affairs and enjoyment of worldly luxuries. This Hadith is a kind of warning for those who are indifferent towards the life in the Hereafter.

### HADITH NO. 20

وَعَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَا  
 إِنَّ الدُّنْيَا مَلْعُونَةٌ مَلْعُونٌ مَا فِيهَا إِلَّا ذَكَرَ اللَّهَ وَمَا وَالَاهُ  
 وَعَالِمَاهُ وَمَتَعَلِمُهُ (رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ)

### TRANSLATION

It is also narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Beware that this world and whatever it contains are cursed (by God) except the remembrance of God, the deeds approved by and pleasing to God, the scholars of religious knowledge and the students of that knowledge. (Tirmizi, Ibn Majah)

### EXPLANATION

The word 'curse' stands for being deprived of the blessings and nearness of God which are intended only for

those who are pursuing a Godly life and are engaged, day and night, in upholding His injunctions and to prohibitions and who take pains in carrying His mission to every carner of the world.

### HADITH NO. 21

وَعَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَوْ كَانَتْ لِدُنْيَا تَعْدِلُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ جَنَاحَ بَعُوضَةٍ مَاتَ كُلُّ كَافِرٍ مِنْهَا شَرِبَةً (رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ - تِرْمِذِي - ابْنُ مَاجَه)

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Saad son of Sahl (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said "If this worldly life weighed with God even equal to the wing of a mosquito, God Almighty would never give to a non-believer even an iota of worldly good things". (Tirmizi, Ibn Majah)

### EXPLANATION

Since this world and all its pomp and glory are of no significance in the eyes of God. He freely bestows worldly prosperity on the disbelievers and the disobedients. God Almighty has said in the Holy Quran:

"but for the fear that all human beings may acquire an equal social status (disturbing the social order of life). We would make the roofs of the houses of Infidels bedecked with silver and gold".

When worldly splendour is so insignificant, a wise man would not like to displease His Lord. Allah in pursuit of worldly gains. Similarly a believer in God and in utmost pleasant life in the Hereafter would not cast greedy glance to the pomp and show enjoyed by the disbelievers

and the disobedients. The latitude given by God to the sinners and the infidels should not be misunderstood. "This is a little and short-lived profit of worldly life and then the (eternal) abode of sinners is fire. In reality the riches and worldly pleasures are a source of punishment for the unbelievers)

### HADITH NO. 22

وَعَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
لَا تَتَّخِذُوا الصِّغَةَ فَتَرْغَبُوا فِي الدُّنْيَا (رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَالْبَيْهَقِيُّ  
فِي شُعَبِ الْإِيمَانِ)

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibn-e-Masood (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Do not adopt estate or property lest you are lured away by this world". (Tirmizi, Bi Haqqi)

### EXPLANATION

The word "Zai'at" stands for profession skill, property or estate. It may also be taken to stand for property like gardens, village or arable lands. The purpose behind this admonition is that a Muslim should primarily concern himself with preparation for the life in the Hereafter and should not engross himself in this world to such an extent that worldly pursuits may deviate him from the remembrance of God and from cares which are not the injunctions and prohibitions. If possession of wealth and property does not stand in the way of leading a pious and God-fearing life, such worldly possession are not harmful.

**HADITH NO.23**

وَعَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 مَنْ أَحَبَّ دُنْيَاهُ أَصْرَبَ لِخَيْرَتِهِ وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ الْآخِرَةَ أَصْرَبَ  
 بِدُنْيَاهُ فَأَيُّرُوا مَا يَبِيءُ عَلَى مَا بَيْنِي (رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالْبَيْهَقِيُّ  
 فِي شُعَبِ الْإِيمَانِ)

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Abu Moosa (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "whosoever loves the worldly life, he surely causes harm to his life in the Hereafter and whosoever loves more the Hereafter, he would surely harm his worldly life. So you should prefer the lasting life in the Hereafter, to the ephemeral life of this world". (Ahmad, Bi Haqqi)

**EXPLANATION**

The love of the two lives should be proportionate to their duration and their quality. This worldly life is a mere probation and probation is always short. The life after death is permanent and eternal. It is no wonder, therefore, that a wise man will never prefer worldly gains to the eternal losses after death. The love of this worldly life must not be deep-rooted in the heart of a Muslim. It may be only superficial just to keep it going. Maulana Jalal-ud-Din Rumi has explained the situation in an admirable way. He says:

“If water continues to remain underneath the boat, it is a supporting agent which keeps the boat floating and on the move. If, however, this water gets into the boat, it is going to drown the boat and all its passengers and the crew”. Similarly the love of worldly riches and pleasures should not take possession of the heart of a Muslim otherwise it will ruin him.

### HADITH NO. 24

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَعْنُ  
عَبْدِ الدِّينَارِ وَلَعْنُ عَبْدِ الدِّرْهَمِ (رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ)

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: “Cursed is the slave to Dinar and cursed is the slave to Dirham”. (Trimizi).

### EXPLANATION

The lover of wealth or the mammon worshipper has been cursed by God because his love for the wealth will deprive him of all noble human characteristics and he will be disloyal to his Creator or His creation. He will not care to discharge obligatory functions like prayers, zakat, fasting and Haj. He will also not care to discharge his social obligations to suffering human beings and the needy fellow men. If wealth is accompanied by charity it is not blame worthy.

### HADITH NO. 25

وَعَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى



اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا ذُبَّانِ جَائِعَانِ أُرْسِلَا فِي غَنَمٍ  
يَأْفَسَدَانَهَا مِنْ جُزْمِ الْمَرْءِ عَلَى الْمَالِ وَالشَّرَفِ لِلدِّينِ  
كَعَاةِ التَّرْمِيذِيِّ وَالذَّارِقِيِّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ka'ab, son of Malik (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Two hungry wolves left in a herd of goats do not work out more destruction than the love of wealth and position does to the religion and Godliness of a man". (Tirmizi, Darmi)

### EXPLANATION

The greed for wealth and the desire of status make a man forgetful of God. The Godliness of any living being is not worse affected by any other factors. The real cause of Azazil's misguidance was his love of status for which he refused to obey the clear injunction of God to lie prostrate before Adam (AS) who had been designated as the viceregent of God. Korah, the notorious multi-millionaire of Bani Isarel suffered for his utter love of wealth. These are two psychological diseases for men, the remedy of which lies in adopting the company of pious men and in acting on their good consels. A pious man is one who strictly follows the Holy Quran and the precepts of the Holy Prophet of Islam. (صلى الله عليه وسلم)

### HADITH NO. 26

وَعَنْ حَبَّابٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

قَالَ مَا أَفَقَّ مُؤْمِنٌ نَفَقَةً إِلَّا أُجِرَ فِيهَا إِلَّا نَفَقَتَهُ  
فِي هَذَا التُّرَابِ . رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Khabbab (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "whatever a faithful Muslim spends (in a lawful manner to keep his life), he is going to be rewarded for it except that expenditure which he may incur in the dust i.e., construction of buildings". (Trimizi, Ibn Majah)

### EXPLANATION

Permission has been accorded for the building of a house for living purpose of a family because that is a basic need or a mosque or a religious institution.

### HADITH NO. 27

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
النَّفَقَةُ كُلُّهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ إِلَّا الْبِنَاءَ فَلَا خَيْرَ فِيهِ  
رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا حَدِيثٌ غَرِيبٌ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "All lawful expenses on the maintenance of life will be treated as expenditures in the cause of God except the moneys spent on constructions in which there is no good". (Tirmizi)

## EXPLANATION

Since most buildings are built to display wealth and high social status, the moneys spent on such buildings are not treated as virtuous spendings and may lead to the punishment of the person concerned because of pride and ostentation.

## HADITH NO. 28

وَمَنْ أَن رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ خَرَجَ يَوْمًا وَرَحْنُ مَعَهُ فَرَأَى قُبَّةً مُشْرِفَةً فَقَالَ مَا هَذِهِ قَالَ أَمْعَابِي، هَذِهِ لِبَيْلَانٍ رَجُلٍ مِمَّنِ الْأَنْصَارِ فَسَلَّتُ وَحَدَّثْتُهَا فِي نَفْسِي، حَقًّا لَمَّا جَاءَ صَاحِبُهَا فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيَّ فِي النَّاسِ فَأَعْرَضَ عَنِّي مِنْهُ ذَلِكَ مِرًا وَأَخَى عَرِيكَ الرَّجُلُ الْفُضْبُ فِيهِ وَالْإِخْرَاضُ عَنِّي فَشَكَأَ ذَلِكَ إِلَيَّ أَمْعَابِي وَقَالَ يَا اللَّهُ إِنِّي لَا نَكَرُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَوْ أَخْرَجَ فَرَأَى قُبَّةً حَتَّى فَرَجَعَ الرَّجُلُ إِلَيَّ قُبَّتِي فَبَدَّهَا حَتَّى سَوَّاهَا بِأَنْزِهِ فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ فَلَمَّ يَرُهَا قَالَ مَا فَعَلْتَ الْقُبَّةُ قَالَ لَوْ أَسْأَلُ الْبَيْتَ صَاحِبُهَا أَعْرَاضَكَ فَأَخْبِرُنَا فَبَدَّهَا فَقَالَ أَمَا إِنَّكَ عَلَى بَيْتٍ وَبَالَكَ عَلَى صَاحِبِهِ إِلَّا مَا لَا يَفْنَى إِلَّا مَا لَا بُدَّ مِنْهُ -  
رَوَاهُ الْإِسْرَائِيلِيُّ

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) came out one day and we were accompanying him. He saw a high dome in a place and enquired as to what it was. The companions replied that the dome belonged to one of his companions from among the Ansars (Helpers of Madina who welcomed the Muslims migrating from Mecca). He kept quiet and the information remained well-guarded in his mind, till the owner of the dome came to him and greeted the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) with salutation. The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) turned away from him again and again so that the man was able to understand

that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was unhappy with him. He talked to the other companions and complained of the Prophet's (صلى الله عليه وسلم) displeasure towards him. The companions informed him that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) had passed by his dome and had seen it. The companion returned to the site where the dome had been constructed and he pulled it down and made it level with the ground. On a subsequent day, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) again went out, and (on reaching the particular place), did not see the dome. He enquired: "What has been done with the dome?" The companions informed him: "Its owner complained to us about your indifference to him and we informed him (of your displeasure) so he pulled it down." The Holy Prophet (SA) said: "Every building has been an evil result for its builder (i.e., a cause of punishment) except a building which is absolutely necessary and unavoidable for day to day life". (Abu Dawood)

### EXPLANATION

The dome which the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was displeased to see appears to have been built up for pomp, glory and ostentation and was much above the basic domestic dimensions and shape. A building should not exceed the absolute domestic requirements of a family or an individual who builds it.

### HADITH NO. 29

وَعَنْ أَبِي هَاشِمٍ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ إِنَّمَا يَكْفِيكَ مِنْ جَمْعِ الْمَالِ

تَحَادِيهِ وَمَرْكَبٌ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ  
وَالنَّسَائِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ وَفِي بَعْضِ نُسَخِ الْمَصَابِيحِ عَنْ  
آبِي هَاشِمِ بْنِ عَشْبَةَ بِالدَّلَالِ بِدَلِّ الشَّاءِ وَهُوَ قَصِيحٌ-

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Hashim son of Utbah (رضي الله عنه) who said that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) advised me and said "It should suffice for you to obtain from the worldly wealth a domestic servant and a mount (horse etc.) to be used in the cause Allah". (Ahmad, Trimizi, Nasai and Ibn-i-Majah).

### EXPLANATION

The above Hadith is indicative of the great concern which the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) had for the welfare of his followers and how deep rooted was his advice to circumscribe the advantages of temporal life and the life in the Hereafter. A maid servant and a mount or transport were considered to be the basic requirements so that pursuit of knowledge, fighting in the cause of Allah and performance of Haj pilgrimage may become easier for a true Muslim.

### HADITH NO. 30

وَعَنْ عُمَانَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ  
لَيْسَ رِثِيَّةٌ أَحَدٌ حَتَّىٰ فِي يَسْوَىٰ هَذِهِ الْخِصَالِ بَيْتٌ يَسْكُنُهُ  
وَكُتُوبٌ يُؤَارِسُ بِهَا عَزْوَتَهُ وَجِلْبَانِ الْخُبْرِ وَالْمَاءِ  
(رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ)

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Uthman (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The son of Adam has no right (of anquisition) except for the following items: (i) a house to live, (ii) clothes to cover his body, (iii) dry bread and (iv) water. (Trimzi)

### EXPLANATION

It is explained in the book "Mishqat" which is devoted to the elucidation of the traditions, that the above named items are the bare minimum requirements of the human body and, whosoever, gets possession thereof he will not have to render much account on the Day of Judgment. Whatever is acquired of physical luxuries and delicacies besides these, is liable to account on the day of judgment.

### HADITH NO. 31

وَعَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ دَلِّنِي عَلَى عَمَلٍ إِذَا آتَاكَ عَمِلْتَهُ أَحَبَّتَنِي اللَّهُ وَأَحَبَّنِي النَّاسُ قَالَ  
 ازْهَدْ فِي الدُّنْيَا يُحِبِّكَ اللَّهُ وَازْهَدْ فِيمَا عِنْدَ النَّاسِ  
 يُحِبِّكَ النَّاسُ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Sahl, son of Sa'ad (رضي الله عنه) that a man came up and said: "O Prophet of Allah give me advice which may endear me alike to God and the people". The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Take to austerity in your life, God will love you and do not desire what is in

possession of people, then people will love you.”  
(Trimizi, Ibn Majah)

### EXPLANATION

The first step in the journey to God is to live a simple and moderate life having no love for luxuries of this world. When God Almighty wishes to draw a person closer to Him, He makes him disinterested in the pleasures of worldly life. A pious man has said that the spirit of faith consists in entrusting the mind to God and Islam consists in handing over the body to God which means guarding the mind against all evil thoughts and feelings and the body against all evil actions and efforts. A scholar of Islam has said that austerity consists in disengaging the mind from the love of worldly riches and comforts which may be available for use.

### HADITH NO. 32

وَعَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَامَ  
عَلَى حَصِيرٍ فَقَامَ وَقَدَأَتْ فِي جَسَدِهِ فَقَالَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ يَا رَسُولَ  
اللَّهِ لَوْ أَمَرْتَنَا أَنْ تَبْسُطَ لَكَ وَنَعْمَلْ فَقَالَ مَالِي وَاللَّيْلَى وَمَا  
أَنَا وَاللَّيْلَى إِلَّا كَمَا أَرَى ابْنَ سَتْمَلَةَ تَحْتِ شَجَرَةٍ تُرَاعَى وَتُرَكَّى  
رَدَاةُ أَحْمَدُ وَالْبُرَيْدِيُّ وَابْنُ مَلْجَةَ -

### TRANSLATION

Ibne-e-Masood (رضي الله عنه) narrated that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) slept on a mat and, on getting up, his body had impressions of the mat. So Ibne-e-Masood said to him: “O Prophet of Allah! If you so order, we may spread a

bedding for you with a sheet of cloth thereon". He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "What concern do I have with this world. My relationship with this world is only that of a traveller who may sojourn for a moment under the shade of a tree and then move on, leaving the tree where it was". (Ahmad, Tirmizi, Ibn Majah)

### HADITH NO. 33

وَعَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ أَعْظَمُ أَوْلِيَاءِي  
عِنْدِي لِمُؤْمِنٍ خَفِيفٍ الْحَاذِ ذُو حَظٍّ مِنَ الصَّلَاةِ أَحْسَنَ عِبَادَةِ رَبِّهِمْ  
وَأَطَاعَنِي فِي السِّرِّ وَكَانَ عَامُضًا فِي النَّاسِ لَا يُشَارُ إِلَيْهِ بِأَلْمَاعِ  
وَكَانَ رِضْرُقَهُ كَفَافًا فَصَبَرَ عَلَى ذَلِكَ ثُمَّ تَقَدَّمَ بِيَدِهِ فَقَالَ عَجَلَتْ  
مَنِيَّتُهُ فَلْتِ بَرَكَاتِهِ قَلَّ تَرَاتُتُهُ - رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ  
وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Umamah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The most enviable among my friends is that faithful Muslim whose worldly burden is light, whose great lot in prayers makes him lucky so that he worships his Lord in a beautiful way and obeys him imperceptibly, who is obscure among the people so that no one points towards him with a finger, and whose subsistence is moderately sufficient and he is satisfied with it. Then the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) suddenly twitched his finger and said: "His death (also) overtakes him quickly and only a few women weep over him and his worldly legacy is also negligible".



## EXPLANATION

It is widely known that light travellers are fast travellers. In this world man is only a traveller or a passenger; the lesser his burdens and obligations are, the easier will be his account after death. To point with the finger pre-supposes a conspicuous or a distinctive disposition. When no one points his finger towards a man, distinctive his intention of remaining obscure becomes established. If God Almighty so arranges that a pious man becomes widely known and gains publicity without his own intention or effort, that is not blameworthy. It is narrated in a tradition quoted by Imam Muslim that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was questioned about a man who performed good deeds and people praised him for those good deeds. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) adjudged this as a glad tiding for the pious man.

## HADITH NO. 34

وَمَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَرَضَ عَلَيَّ  
رَبِّي لِيَجْعَلَ لِي بَطْحَاءَ مَلْتَمَدَ هَبْأَقْلَتُ لَا يَأْرَبُ وَلَكِنْ أَشْبَهُهُ يَوْمًا  
وَ أَجُوعُ يَوْمًا فَإِذَا أَجُعتُ تَضَرَّعتُ إِلَيْكَ وَذَكَرْتُكَ وَإِذَا أَشْبِعتُ  
حَمِدْتُكَ وَشَكَرْتُكَ وَرَأَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated also by Abu Umamah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: "God Almighty offered that the rugged valley of Mecca may be transformed into gold for me. But I said: No my Lord. I would rather love the position that I fill my stomach one day and keep hungry the other day. When I am hungry, I turn to Thee with

supplication and remember Thee. And, when I satisfy my hunger, I sing Thy praise and glorify Thy name and express my gratitude, to Thee". (Ahmad, Trimizi)

### EXPLANATION

This Hadith carries a message for the Muslims throughout all ages that life of contentment and bare sustenance is better than that of opulence and prosperity (which often leads to sin and disobedience of God).

### HADITH NO. 35

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مِخْصَنِ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَنْ أَصْبَحَ مِنْكُمْ مَنَافٍ فِي سِرِّهِ مَعَانِي فِي حَسْبٍ عِنْدَهُ قُوَّةٌ يَوْمَهُ فَكَأَنَّمَا حَبِزَتْ لَهُ الدُّنْيَا بَحْدًا فَبِرْهَا - رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا حَدِيثٌ غَرِيبٌ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Obaidullah, son of Mihsan (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Whosoever amongst you begins the day in such a way that his life is safe, his physical health is good, and he has one day's subsistence with him, he has, as it were, all the worldly blessings with him". (Trimzi)

### EXPLANATION

When a person finds himself in the morning in the good condition described, it is incumbent on him to be grateful to God and to spend the day in His obedience.

**HADITH NO. 36**

وَعَنِ الْمُقْدَامِ بْنِ مَعْدِيكَارِبٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ مَا مَلَأَ أَدْمِيَّ وَعَاءٌ شَرَاتٍ مِنْ بَطْنٍ يُحْسِبُ ابْنِ آدَمَ أَوْلَادَهُ يُقِيمَنَّ صُلْبَهُ فَإِنْ كَانَ لَا مَعَالَهَ فَتَلْكُ طَعَامُهُ وَتَلْكُ شَرَابُهُ وَتَلْكُ لِنَفْسِهِ رِوَاةُ التِّرْمِذِيِّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ.

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Miqdam, son of Ma'di'karib (رضي الله عنه) that he heard the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saying: "Man has never filled any vessel worse than his own belly. It suffices the food which may keep his back erect. If he cannot help (eating more), let him fill one third of his stomach with food, one third with water and (leave the) one third for (proper) breathing. (Tirmizi, Ibn Majah)

**EXPLANATION**

Overeating causes idleness, takes away the spirit and eagerness for the worship of God and spoils health.

**HADITH NO. 37**

وَعَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ سَمِعَ رَجُلًا يَتَجَشَّأُ فَقَالَ أَقْبِرُونِي جُشَاءَكَ فَإِنَّ أَطْوَلَ النَّاسِ جُوعًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَطْوَلُهُمْ شَبَعًا فِي الدُّنْيَا - رِوَاةُ فِي مَوْجِ السُّنَنِ وَرِوَاةُ التِّرْمِذِيِّ نَحْوَهُ -

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Ibne Umar (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) heard a man belching and said to him:

“shorten your belch because, on the day of Judgment, longer will be the hunger of a man who has kept his stomach filled all the time in this world”. (Trimizi)

### EXPLANATION

The name of that person was Wahab son of Abdullah. He was a minor at that time. After his being admonished by the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), he never ate his fill throughout his life. It became his habit to have only one meal during twenty four hours.

### HADITH NO. 38

وَعَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عِيَّاضٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ إِنَّ كُلَّ أُمَّةٍ فِي شَنَّةٍ وَفِتْنَةٍ أُمَّتِي النَّاسُ -  
رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ka'b, son of Iyaz (رضي الله عنه) that he heard the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saying that every nation has a trial (or a pitfall) and the trial of my followers will be through (abundance of) wealth. (Imam Trimizi).

### EXPLANATION

The followers of Islam will be given prosperity and abundance of wealth to adjudge them whether they continue to obey the injunctions of God or love the worldly pleasures and earn the chastisement of God due to disobedience.

## HADITH NO. 39

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ يُجَاءُ ابْنِ  
 آدَمَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ كَأَنَّهُ بَدْعٌ فَيُرْفَقُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ اللَّهِ فَيَقُولُ لَهُ  
 أَعْطَيْتَكَ وَخَوَّلْتَكَ وَأَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْكَ فَمَا صَنَعْتَ فَيَقُولُ  
 رَبِّ جَمَعْتُهُ وَشَمَّرْتُهُ وَتَرَكْتُهُ أَكْثَرَ مَا كَانَ فَأَرْجِعْنِي إِلَيْكَ  
 بِهِ كُلِّهِ فَيَقُولُ لِمَا أَرَفِي مَا قَدَّمْتَ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّ جَمَعْتُهُ وَ  
 شَمَّرْتُهُ وَتَرَكْتُهُ أَكْثَرَ مَا كَانَ فَأَرْجِعْنِي إِلَيْكَ بِهِ كُلِّهِ  
 فَإِذَا عَبْدٌ لَمْ يُقَدِّمْ خَيْرًا فَيُنْضَى بِهِ إِلَى النَّارِ رَوَاهُ  
 التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَصَحَّفَهُ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The son of Adam on Doomsday will be brought out in the avidence of God as if he were a humble kid. So God Almighty will speak to him: "I bestowed many a gift on you as life, prosperity, male and female servants and also sent the heavenly guidance to you (through My Apostles); what did you do in the world?" The man will say: "O my Lord! I accumulated wealth, increased it by different means and left it behind in the world. Send me back to the world and I shall bring up all my wealth in your presence and give it away in charity and in your causae." God Almighty will ask him: "Show me what you spent for the Hereafter". He will again say: "I accumulated and increased my wealth and left it all in the world so that I may bring it here in your presence". The man will stand self condemned for not having spent

any thing in the cause of God and for the suffering humanity in the world. And (his love of wealth) will lead him to the Hell-fire. (Tirmizi)

### EXPLANATION

The real blessing consists in performance of actions which may win a pleasant life in the Hereafter. The wrong use of wealth, and its accumulation will become a curse for the human beings after death and will lead them to Hell.

### HADITH NO. 40

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا يُسْأَلُ الْعَبْدُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مِنَ التَّعْمِيرِ أَنْ يُقَالَ لَكَ أَلَمْ نَصَبْ جَنَمَكَ وَنَرَفِقَ مِنْ الْمَاءِ الْبَارِدِ زَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The first question put to man on the Day of Judgment concerning blessings of God will be: 'Did We (God) not keep your body healthy and did We not satiate you with cold water?' (Tirmizi)

### EXPLANATION

Good health and cold water are indeed great blessings of God. The great saint Haji Imdad-ullah said to Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi: "whenever you are thirsty, drink cold water so that gratitude is expressed by every hair of your body".

Once a king was in a jinle and felt very thirsty. God Almighty sent an angel in the human form who said to the king: "what can you pay for a cup of water?" The king replied: "Half of my kingdom". He was given a cup of

water and after he had taken it, it so happened that his urine stopped. The angel said: "If I cure you, what would you give me?" The king said: "The remaining half of my kingdom". He was cured by the angel who said him by way of admonition: "Take back your kingdom and appreciate how worthless it is. Do not be proud and haughty in future.

### HADITH NO. 41

وَعَنْ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَا تَزُولُ قَدَمَا  
ابْنِ آدَمَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ حَتَّى يُسْأَلَ عَنْ خَمْسٍ عَنْ عُمُرِهِ فِيمَا أَفْعَأَ  
وَعَنْ شَبَابِهِ فِيمَا أَبْلَاهُ وَعَنْ مَالِهِ مِنْ أَيْنَ اكْتَسَبَهُ وَفِيمَا أَنْفَقَهُ  
وَمَا ذَاهَبَ فِيمَا حَلَمَ رَدَاةَ التِّرْمِذِيِّ وَقَالَ هَذَا حَدِيثٌ غَرِيبٌ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne Masood (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The feet of every man will not budge until he will have been questioned about five things: (1) What did he do in his life time (2) in what did he spend his youth; and how he utilised it; (3) his wealth and how he earned it; (4) and when and how he spent it; (5) and his knowledge and how he acted upon it.

### EXPLANATION

In another Hadith quoted by Imam Abu Dawood, it is stated that, on the Day of Judgment, man will be asked: "Were you a learned man or an important man in the world?" If the man will say that he was a learned man, he will be asked to indicate if he had acted on his knowledge.

**If he will say that he was an ignorant man, he will be asked "why did you not acquire knowledge?"**



## CHAPTER - III

## HADITH NO. 42

وَعَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ  
لَهُ إِنَّكَ لَسْتَ بِخَيْرٍ مِنْ أَحْمَرَ وَلَا أَسْوَدَ إِلَّا آتَى  
تَفَضُّلَهُ يَتَّقُوا رِوَاةُ أَحْمَدَ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Zarr (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said to him: "You have no superiority over any red or black person except when you excel him in piety and fear of God." (Ahmad).

## EXPLANATION

The black and red colours appear to signify the non-Arabs from the Arabs. The spirit of the Hadith is that race, colour or heredity are not the criteria for human superiority. Piety and virtue are the only standards by which the worth of an individual will be judged by God.

## HADITH NO. 43

وَعَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا نَهَى  
عَبْدٌ فِي الدُّنْيَا إِلَّا آتَيْتَ اللَّهُ الْحِكْمَةَ فِي قَلْبِهِ وَأَنْطَوَى بِهَا  
لِسَانَهُ وَبَعَثَ رَأْيَ الدُّنْيَا وَدَأْرَهَا وَدَأْرَهَا وَأَخْرَجَهُ  
مِنْهَا سَائِلًا إِلَى دَارِ السَّلَامِ رِوَاةُ الْبَيْهَقِيِّ فِي شُعَبِ الْإِيمَانِ -

## TRANSLATION

It is also narrated by Abu Zarr (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy

Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Whosoever abstains from worldly desires, God Almighty will inspire wisdom in his mind and will cause his tongue to speak wisdom and will bring out to his knowledge the (inherent) defects of the worldly life and will make him aware of maladies of the world and the corresponding remedies and will safely conduct him out of this world into the (eternal) home of peace (and prosperity). (Bi Haqqi)

### EXPLANATION

The life of absteniousness or austerity is the first step in the journey to God. Whosoever is loved by God, his heart ceases to have any love or indication for the pomp and pleasures of worldly life. If the ephemeral nature of worldly life is impressed deeply on the mind, one would see with an eye of wisdom that ultimate end of a king is not different from that of common men because death is a great leveller and all types of men, whatever their status in life, are buried and consigned to the lateral nitch in the same way. The real difference between man and man lies in on good or bad deeds done by them.

### HADITH NO. 44

وَعَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ قَدْ أَنْزَلَ مِنْ أَعْلَى اللَّهِ قَلْبَهُ بِالْإِيمَانِ وَجَعَلَ قَلْبَهُ سَلِيمًا وَإِنَّا نَسَاءِدُ قَا وَنَفْسُهُ  
مُطْمَئِنَّةٌ وَخَلِيقَتُهُ مُسْتَقِيمَةٌ وَجَعَلَ أَدْنَاهُ مُسْمِعَةً وَعَيْنُهُ نَائِلَةٌ  
فَأَمَّا الْأَذُنُ فَقَمْعَةٌ وَأَمَّا الْعَيْنُ فَمِقْرَةٌ لَيْسَ يُرَى قَلْبَهُ وَقَدْ أَلْفَحَ  
مَنْ جَعَلَ قَلْبَهُ وَاعْيَارَ وَاهٍ أَحْمَدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ فِي شُعْبِ الْإِيمَانِ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Zarr (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "He has indeed achieved salvation whose heart has been made sincere by God for the (gift of) faith; whose mind has been kept immune from all bad qualities of character like jealousy, rancor and mean-ness; whose tongue has been made to speak truth and nothing but truth; whose self is well composed and peaceful; whose demeanour and attitude is straight forward; whose ears are prone to hear good things; whose eyes are wide open to see (and appreciate the great) signs of monotheism and the existence of God. The ears are (like) funnels and the eye certifies what the mind has preserved. Surely he has attained (complete) salvation whose mind has been made the repository of virtue and rightenouness".

### EXPLANATION

Peace of mind comes from the constant remembrance of Allah. The ears have been likened to funnels because, they not only resemble the funnels but are actually the carriers of all external news to the inner mind. The mind which is receptive of what ears and eyes pass on to it of goodness, virtue and signs of God, is indeed deserving of salvation.

### HADITH NO. 45

وَعَنْ عُقَيْبَةَ بْنِ دَاوُدَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ إِذَا

رَأَيْتَ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يُعْطِي الْعَبْدَ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا عَلَى مَعْصِيَةٍ مَا يَحِبُّ فَإِنَّمَا  
 هُوَ اسْتِدْرَاجٌ ثُمَّ تَلَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَوْلَهُمَا نَسُوا مَا ذُكِّرُوا  
 بِهِ فَخَنَّا عَلَيْهِمْ أَبْوَابَ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ نَحْنُ إِذَا فَرِحُوا بِمَا أُوتُوا أَخَذْنَا لَهُمْ بَئِثَةً  
 فَاذْهَبُوا قَبِيلُونَ ۝  
 رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Uqbah, son of Aamir (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "When you see God, the Exalted and the Glorious, bestowing worldly things on a sinful man in spite of his disobedience, (understand that) God Almighty is showing forbearance and bringing that man gradually to the ultimate punishment. "Then, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) recited to following verse of the Holy Quran:

قَلَّمَآ نَسُوا مَا ذُكِّرُوا بِهِ فَخَنَّا عَلَيْهِمْ أَبْوَابَ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ نَحْنُ  
 إِذَا فَرِحُوا بِمَا أُوتُوا أَخَذْنَا لَهُمْ بَئِثَةً فَاذْهَبُوا قَبِيلُونَ ۝  
 رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ

### TRANSLATION

When the disbelievers ignored the admonitions delivered to them by God (through His Apostles), we opened for them door of ever (worldly) thing so that they became jubilant over the (abundance) worldly decencies and pleasures. we caught them all of sudden with the (pre-destined) punishment so that they became bewildered (and helpless)."

### EXPLANATION

The Arabic word "Istidraj" means to bring any one gradually to his logical goal. The disobedient man keeps

ignoring the oft-repeated pin-pricks of conscience and continues to follow the demands of his carnal self and his basic desires of the flesh. God Almighty gives him a long rope and keeps heaping on him the gifts and pleasures of worldly life so that the man becomes completely oblivious of his ultimate end and of the life after death and the great account which each human soul has to render before the Tribunal of God. When the worldly wise and the really foolish man thinks that he is superior to other human beings and becomes arrogant and forgetful of God, he is caught all of a sudden and the heavy hammer of Divine punishment falls on him in such a way that he remains bewildered, dishonoured and helpless. Since the ignoble effect of his evil deeds and his arrogance towards God suddenly overtakes him, his punishment becomes manifold and his eyes remain wide open with helpless astonishment. That is how enemies of God from amongst the infidels are being gradually driven towards the Hell.

### HADITH NO. 46

عَنْ أُمِّ الدَّرْدَاءِ قَالَتْ قُلْتُ لِأَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ مَا لَكَ لَا تَطْلُبُ كَمَا يَطْلُبُ  
 فَلَانَ فَقَالَ إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ إِنَّ  
 أُمَّمَكُمُ عَقِيبةٌ كَوُرْدٍ الْيَجُوزُهَا الْمُشْتَرُونَ فَاحْبَبْ أَنْ تَخْفَفَ لِيْلِكَ الْعَقِيبةُ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Umme-Darda'a (رحمى عليها) that she said to her husband Abu Darda'a "How is it that you do not ask for wealth and position as others do from the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?" He replied: "I have heard the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) say: 'a very difficult ascent lies in front

of you and persons heavily loaded (with worldly burdens) will not be able to cross it? I want to remain light in order that I may cross over that difficult ascent which awaits us (after death).”

### EXPLANATION

Difficult ascent is a sin to denote and signify the difficult heppening which human soul will be confronted with after physical death till his resurrection and final award by God's Tribunal.

### HADITH NO. 47

عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ هَلْ مِنْ أَحَدٍ  
يَمْشِي عَلَى الْمَاءِ إِلَّا ابْتَلَّتْ قَدَمَاهُ قَالُوا لَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ  
كَذَلِكَ صَاحِبُ الدُّنْيَا لَا يَسْلَمُ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا (بيهقي)

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: “Can any one walk upon water without wetting his feet?” The companions said: “No. O Prophet of Allah”. He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) again said: “Similarly a worldly man cannot save himself from sins.” (Bi Haqqi)

### EXPLANATION

The spirit of the above Hadith signifies that preference should always be given to performance of good deeds to the love of worldly gains. The poor people will enter paradise five hundred years earlier than the rich.

## HADITH NO. 48

وَعَنْ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ نَفَيْرٍ مَوْلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 مَا أَوْحِيَ إِلَيَّ أَنْ أَجْمَعَ الْمَالَ وَأَكُونَ مِنَ التَّاجِرِينَ وَلَكِنْ أَوْحِيَ إِلَيَّ أَنْ  
 سَبِّحَ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَكُنْ مِنَ السَّاجِدِينَ وَاعْبُدْ رَبَّكَ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَكَ الْيَقِينُ  
 وَرَأَى فِي شَرْحِ الشُّنَّةِ وَأَبُو نَعِيمٍ فِي الْمَعْلُومَةِ عَنْ أَبِي مُسْلِمٍ

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Jobair, son of Nofair (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "I have not been commended by revelation to accumulate wealth and to become a trader. What indeed has been revealed to me is that I should praise and glorify All and prostrate before Him in assembly with others and worship my Lord till death overtakes me." (Muslim)

## EXPLANATION

This is a "Mursal" Hadith which signifies that the narrator was not companion of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and his narration is not directly received from the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). Jobair belonged to the second generation called "Taabieen" or the followers of the companions of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

The Holy Prophet had explained his Exalted prophetic mission in which there was no scope of any inclination towards worldly gains. His efforts throughout life were dedicated to the worship of God, His glorification and praises and carrying His message to the human beings so

that they looked upon this worldly life as a probation and prepared themselves for the great life in the Hereafter by accumulating good deeds with sincerity and faith. Life of the fleshier carnal desires cannot be pursued by a spiritual being like the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

#### HADITH NO. 49

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَنْ  
 طَلَبَ الدُّنْيَا حَلَالًا لَا يُسْتَعْمَانُ مِنَ الْمُسَلَّةِ وَسَعْيًا عَلَى أَهْلِهِ تَعَطُّفًا عَلَى  
 جَارِهِ لَقِيَ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ وَوَجْهُهُ يَمُتُّ الْقَبْرِ لَيْلَةَ الْبَدَأِ وَمَنْ  
 طَلَبَ الدُّنْيَا حَلَالًا لَا مَكَارِئًا مُفَاخِرًا مَرًا يَبِيءُ لِقَى اللَّهَ تَعَالَى وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِ  
 غَضَبَانُ رَوَاهُ الْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شُعَبِ الْإِيمَانِ وَأَبُو نَعِيمٍ فِي الْحَلِيَّةِ

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Whosoever earns livelihood by lawful means with a view to avoid the humility of begging and with the set purpose of spending on his family and for favour to his neighbours, he will meet Allah, the Exalted on the Day of Judgment in such a position that his face will be bright like the full moon. (on the other hand), whosoever seeks wealth by lawful means with a view to increase (and board) the wealth, to take pride in his worldly prosperity and for sheer display and ostentation, he will meet Allah, the Exalted in such a condition and Allah will be angry (and displeased) with him.

#### EXPLANATION

When lawfully earned wealth can be the cause of the displeasure of Allah if the purpose is pride and



ostentation, what will be the position of those who acquire wealth by unlawful means. (Mezahir-e-Haq)

**HADITH NO. 50**

وَمَنْ عَلِيٌّ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا لَمْ يَبْنِ لِكَالْعَبْدِ فِي مَالِهِ جَعَلَ فِي الْمَاءِ وَالطِينِ -

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Ali (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "When blessings of Allah are withheld from the wealth of a man, he spends it in water and mud (i.e., in constructions)".

**EXPLANATION**

It is forbidden to construct building without genuine need authenticated by the shariat law.

**HADITH NO. 51**

عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ أَمْوَالُ الْخُرَافَةِ فِي الْبُيُوتِ فَإِنَّهَا آسَاسُ الْخُرَابِ وَرَأْسُهَا الْبَيْتُ يَتَّقِي فِي شَعْبِ الْإِيمَانِ -

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Abdullah, son of Umar that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Beware of unlawful wealth being spent in the construction of buildings because that is the root cause of ruin". (Bi Hiqqi)

**EXPLANATION**

Ruin does not stand merely for the ruin of the building. It really points towards the ruin of the man's faith which is his greatest spiritual wealth. It has also been

interpreted to mean that, when a building has been completed and is fit for habitation, it should not be used for sinfull/purposes and for acts of disobedience to Allah which will ultimately cause its ruin.

### HADITH NO. 52

عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَدُنِّيَاكَ مِنْ  
لَدَارِ لَهْ وَمَالٍ مِنْ لَمَالٍ لَهُ وَلَهَا يَجْمَعُ مَنْ لَا عَقْلَ لَهُ رَدَاءُ  
أَخْبَدُ وَالْبَيْهَتِيُّ فِي شُعَيْبِ الْإِيمَانِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Aisha (رضي الله عنها) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "This world is an abode for one who has no (lasting) abode (in the Hereafter). The worldly wealth is accumulated by one who has no wisdom."

### EXPLANATION

This Hadith has a psychological import. This worldly life should not be judged and believed to be really a place for taking a permanent abode. This world with all its riches, pleasures and glory is shorth and it does not behove a wise man to treat it as a lasting abode. To be satisfied with this worldly life is the root of all psychological ills which will lead to restlessness hen and punishment in the Hereafter.

### HADITH NO. 53

وَعَنْ حَدِيثِهِ رَوَى قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ

فِي خُطْبَتِهِ الْمُرْجَمَاءُ الدُّنْيَا وَالنِّسَاءُ حَبَابُ الشَّيْطَانِ  
 وَحُبُّ الدُّنْيَا رَأْسُ كُلِّ خَطِيئَةٍ قَالَ وَسَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ أَخْرُوا  
 النِّسَاءَ حَيْثُ أَخْرَهَنَّ اللَّهُ - رَوَاهُ تَرْغِيبٌ وَرَسَاوِي  
 النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى مِنْهُ فِي شُعْبِ الْإِيمَانِ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ مُرْسَلًا  
 حُبُّ الدُّنْيَا رَأْسُ كُلِّ خَطِيئَةٍ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Hozaifah (رضي الله عنه) who stated that he heard the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saying in one of his speeches; "Wine is a combination of evils and women are the snare of Satan and love of worldly life is the root cause of all evils". And he also heard the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saying "Put your women in the rear as Allah has put them in the rear (of men who firm the front ranks)." (Bi Haqqi)

### EXPLANATION

The above Hadith is self-explanatory. The love of worldly life makes a man blind of all superior spiritual demands of his self which ultimately results in his getting astray. If the love of worldly pomp and comforts is shut off, spiritual vistas open before the mind of a man and he leads a well-guide life.

In so far as the treatment of women is conceived, there is nothing aggressive or unnatural in the tradition. It is an inevitable assignment of the male sex that they must lead in all important affairs of life. By her very nature and biological constitution, a woman is interded by nature to follow and to play the secondary role in life, however,

important that role be for the overall human welfare.

### HADITH NO. 54

وَعَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ أَخْوَفَ مَا أَخَافُ عَلَى أُمَّتِي الْهَوَى وَطُولُ الْأَمَلِ فَإِنَّمَا الْهَوَى يَصُدُّ عَنِ الْحَقِّ وَأَمَّا طُولُ الْأَمَلِ فَيُنْسِي الْآخِرَةَ وَهَذَا الدُّنْيَا مُرْتَجِلَةٌ ذَاهِبَةٌ وَهَذِهِ الْآخِرَةُ مُرْتَجِلَةٌ قَائِمَةٌ وَكُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا يَبْشُرُ قَائِمِ اسْتَطَعْتُمْ أَنْ لَا تَكُونُوا مِنْ قَبْضِ الدُّنْيَا فَافْعَلُوا فَإِنَّكُمْ الْيَوْمَ فِي دَارِ الْعَمَلِ وَلَا جِئَاءَ وَانْتُمْ عَدَا فِي دَارِ الْآخِرَةِ وَلَا حَمَلٌ وَرَوَاهُ الْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شُعَبِ الْإِيمَانِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Jabir (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "What I fear most about my followers is the carnal desires forbidding the acceptance of the right (course) and the long expectations which make (a man) forgetful of the Hereafter. This world is (bound) to depart and go away (from existence) and the Hereafter is coming up and forwarding (towards us). for each one of these two (this world and the the Hereafter), there are sons (who desire and love either of the two like a mother). If you can help, do not become the son of this world because today you are in the abode of deeds where there is no immediate rendering of account. And tomorrow, you will be in the abode of Hereafter, where there are no deeds (liable to account). (Bi Haqqi)

## EXPLANATION

It is narrated elsewhere: Take your own account before you are put to render the compulsory account of your deeds. To avoid forgetfulness of the Hereafter, the following routines may be usefully followed:

- (i) Never miss to recite the Holy Quran daily.
- (ii) Remember that you have to die one day and to face the grave and render account of your deeds.
- (iii) Try to acquire the company of God-fearing and spiritual persons as often as possible. Keep the company of the truthful i.e., those who fear God and strive hard to win His pleasure by good deeds.

## HADITH NO. 55

وَعَنْ عَلِيٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ قَالَ ارْتَعَلْتَ الدُّنْيَا مَدِيرَةً  
 وَارْتَعَلْتَ الْآخِرَةَ مُقِيلَةً وَتَكِلْ وَاحِدَةً مِنْهُمَا بَنُونَ تَكُونُوا  
 مِنْ أَبْنَاءِ الْآخِرَةِ وَلَا تَكُونُوا مِنْ أَبْنَاءِ الدُّنْيَا فَإِنَّ الْيَوْمَ عَمَلٌ  
 وَلَا حِسَابَ وَعَدَا حِسَابٍ وَلَا عَمَلٌ رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ فِي  
 تَرْجَمَةِ بَابٍ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ali (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "With its back towards us, this world is on its march (towards its destined end) and the Hereafter, with its face towards us, is also on the march towards us. For both of those two, there are childrens. So it is meet and proper that you become the children or sons of the Hereafter and not the sons of this world because today (in this world) there is action but no account and tomorrow

(in the Hereafter, there is going to be the account taking and explanation but there will not be any (accountable) actions. (Imam Bokhari)

### EXPLANATION

The implication of the advice: "Be sons of the Hereafter and do not be the sone of this world" is that we may not indulge in actions which may result in the worldly gain but in the Hereafter which may be a source of great loss. In a verse of the Holy Quran, it is stated:

"And who is more misguided than one who (blindly) follows his carnal desires without guidance from Allah". This verse indicates that total renunciation of this worldly life and its pleasurs is not the purpose of Divine injunctions. Guidance lies in following the balanced way of life taught by God which consists in enjoyment of lawful pleasures of life to a reasonable degree but not to indulge in worldly pleasures to an extent which may result in forgetfulness of Allah and the life in the Hereafter. If lawful wealth is acaquired for spending in the cause of Allah, the advancement of Islam and for the amelioration of suffering humanity, there is nothing harmful in such wealth. A sayings of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) bears tistimony to this:

i.e., wealth is not harmful for a person who fears Allah, the Great and Exalted.

### HADITH NO. 56

وَمَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
مَا طَلَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ إِلَّا وَجِبَّتِيهَا مَلَكَانِ يَتَأَدَّبَانِ يُمِيعَانِ الْعُلَمَاءَ

غَيْرِ الشَّقَلِينَ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ هَلُمَّوا إِلَى رَبِّكُمْ مَا قَلَّ وَكَفَى خَيْرٌ  
مِمَّا كَثُرَ أَلْهَى رَوَاهُ مَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ فِي الْحَدِيثِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Dardaa (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Whenever the Sun arises, there are two angels on its extremities who loudly call to the hearing of all the creatures except the Jinnies and the human beings: 'O ye people! Return to Your Lord and know ye well that a little wealth which suffices the human needs is better than the abundance of wealth which drives to forgetfulness (of Allah) and to sin and disobedience.'"

### EXPLANATION

The Jinnies and human beings are not made to hear the call of the angels so that they are rewarded for faith in the unseen (and the unheard).

### HADITH NO. 57

وَعَنْ عُمَرَ وَرَأْسِ بْنِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ خَطَبَ يَوْمًا  
فَقَالَ فِي خُطْبَتِهِ أَلَا إِنَّ الشَّيْءَ عَرُضٌ حَاضِرٌ يَا كُلُّ مِنْهُ الْبَرُّ وَ  
الْفَاجِرُ أَلَا وَإِنَّ الْأَخِرَةَ أَجَلٌ صَادِقٌ وَيُعْطَى فِيهَا مَلِكٌ قَادِمٌ  
أَلَا وَإِنَّ الْغَيْرَ مَلِكٌ يَحْدُثُ فِيهِمْ فِي الْجَنَّةِ أَلَا وَإِنَّ الشَّرْهَ لَهُ  
يَحْدُثُ فِيهِمْ فِي النَّارِ أَلَا فَاعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ أَنْتُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ عَلَى حَدِيثِ  
وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّكُمْ مَعْرُودُونَ عَلَى أَهْمَائِكُمْ فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْلَ  
ذَلِكَ خَيْرًا يَبْرَهُ وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ شَرًّا يَبْرَهُ  
(رَوَاهُ الشَّافِعِيُّ)

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Amr (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) gave a sermon one day in which he said: "Beware! This world is a ready profit which is utilised equally by the virtuous and the disobedient. Hear! The Hereafter is a fixed moment which is to come truly and the Mighty Lord will dispense justice therein. Listen! All the goodness in its variety of possible forms is to be found in the Paradise and all the evil in its variety of possible manifestations is to be found in the Hell. Beware! Keep, performing (good) deeds with the fear of Allah (in your minds) and remember that you will be presented before you Lord along with (all) your deeds. So, whosoever, has performed an iota of goodness, he will see it, and whosoever has has performed an iota of evil, he will see it (and the rewards will follow according to deeds). (Shafae)

### EXPLANATION

This Hadith is aimed at inspiring the followers of Islam to become serious in the performance of their day to day actions so that they are able to avoid bad deeds and take pains to perform good deeds.

### HADITH NO. 58

رَعَنَ مَالِكٌ أَنَّ لَقْنَانَ قَالَ لِأَبْنَيْهِ يَا بَنِيَّ إِنَّ النَّاسَ قَدْ تَطَاوَلُوا  
عَلَيْهِمْ مَتَا يُرْعَدُونَ وَهُمْ إِلَى الْآخِرَةِ سِرَاعًا يَدُ هَبُونِ وَإِنَّكَ  
قَدْ اسْتَدْبَرْتَ الدُّنْيَا مِنْذُ كُنْتَ وَاسْتَقْبَلْتَ الْآخِرَةَ وَإِنَّ دَارًا  
تَسِيرُ إِلَيْهَا أَقْرَبُ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ دَارٍ تَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا رَوَاهُ زَيْدُ بْنُ



### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Malik (رضي الله عنه) that Aesop (عليه السلام) (Luqman) said to his son: "O my son quite a long time has passed since the people (human race) were promised about resurrexction of the dead and people are travelling fast towards the Doomsday. And you, O may son, are leaving this worldly life behind you ever since your birth and are looking forward to the life in the Hereafter which is in front of you and the abode to which you are destined to go is getting nearer than the abode from which you started your journey. (i.e., this worldly abode).

### EXPLANATION

Every human being, like the son of Aesop, is getting closer to the life in the Hereafter with the passage of every moment whereas he is getting farther from this worldly life. There is no occasion for loving this worldly life or for treating this world as a permanent sojourn.

### HADITH NO. 59

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ قِيلَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 أَيُّ النَّاسِ أَفْضَلُ قَالَ كُلُّ مَخْمُومٍ الْقَلْبِ صَدُوقِ اللِّسَانِ قَالُوا لِمَ صَدُوقِ  
 اللِّسَانِ لَعَرُفَةُ فَمَا كَمُومُ الْقَلْبِ قَالَ هُوَ التَّقِيُّ وَالتَّقِيُّ لَا إِشْرَاعَ لِيهِ وَلَا بَعْى  
 وَلَا غِيْلَ وَلَا حَسَدًا - رواه ابن ماجه والبيهقي في شعب اليمان.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abdullah, son of Amr (رضي الله عنه) that

the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was asked: "who are the best of people?" He replied: "Every such man whose heart is free from hatred (Makhmoom-ul-Qalb) and who is truthful in speech." The people asked: "We understand 'Sadooq-ul-lisan' (truthful in speech) but what is 'Makhmoom-ul-Qalb'?" He replied: 'Makhmoom-ul-Qalb' is one who is chaste and innocent and God-fearing; no sin is attributed to him nor any act of oppression or injustice; nor is he a transgressor of the limits laid down by Allah nor does he entertain in his heart any grudge or rencour or jealousy". (Bi Haqqi)

### EXPLANATION

The word 'Makhmoom-ul-Qalb' - i.e., a person whose heart is free from hatred, is another version of what the Holy Quran calls "Qalb-e-Saleem" i.e., a self-compounded heart which is ever at peace. The quality of the heart which has been emphasised in this Hadith has become a rare thing in the human beings in our materialistic age. However, Muslim saints in every age have been trying to purify the hearts of their pupils, disciples and followers by imparting useful knowledge based on the Holy Quran and the Hadith and also by certain exercises of spiritual nature.

### HADITH NO. 60

وَقَدْ رَوَى عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ أَرْبَعٌ إِذَا كُنَّ  
 فِيكَ فَلَا عَلَيْكَ مَا فَاتَكَ الَّذِي لَا يَحْطُ بِأَمَانَةٍ وَصِدْقٍ حَدِيثٍ وَحَسَنٍ  
 خَلِيقَةٍ وَخَيْرٍ فِي طَعْمَةٍ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شُعْبَةِ الْإِيمَانِ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abdullah, son of Amr (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "If the (following) four virtues are found in you, the loss of worldly prosperity will have no adverse effect on you. The four virtues are:-

- (i) You should guard the things entrusted to your care;
- (ii) You should speak out truth and only truth;
- (iii) You should be sweet in demeanour;
- (iv) You should be chaste in your food i.e., avoid all unlawful things. (Bi Haqqi)

### EXPLANATION

• If the loss of any worldly profit, gain or advantage becomes instrumental in the creation of the above-mentioned qualities, in your character, you should rejoice at your good fortune. It is better to suffer worldly losses than to gain the worldly gains at the cost of forgetfulness of Allah.

### HADITH NO. 61

وَعَنْ مَالِكٍ قَالَ بَلَغَنِي أَنَّ قَيْسَ لِقْمَانَ الْحَكِيمِ مَا بَلَغَ  
 بِكَ مَا تَرَى يَعْني الْفَضْلُ قَالَ صِدْقُ الْحَدِيثِ وَأَدَاءُ الْأَمَانَةِ  
 وَتَرْكُ مَا لَا يَعْنيُنِي - رَوَاهُ فِي الْمَوْطَأِ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Imam Malik in his famous book of Hadith called "Al-Moatta" that Aesop (عليه السلام) (Luqman), the wise sage was asked; "what has raised you to the Exalted status at which we see you?" He replied: "It is due to truth in speech, safe return of things entrusted to me and giving up indulgence in things which are not necessary." (Al-Moatta)

### EXPLANATION

Aesop or Luqman (عليه السلام) is stated to be a nephew of Prophet Job (عليه السلام). Religious scholars are divided in opinion on the point as to whether Aesop was or was not an apostle. The correct position is that he was a sage and a saint. It is also narrated that he attended the company of and served one thousand prophets of his time. Abdullah, son of Abbas has stated that he was not a prophet, nor was he a king. He was, in the early period of his life, a black slave who used to rear cattle. Allah, the Exalted chose him and bestowed wisdom on him and mentioned him in a chapter of His Book, the Holy Quran which goes by his name i.e., Surah-e-Luqman.

### HADITH NO. 62

رَعْنُ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ تَجِيءُ  
الْأَعْمَالُ فَتَجِيءُ الصَّلَاةُ فَتَقُولُ يَا رَبِّ أَنَا الصَّلَاةُ فَيَقُولُ إِنَّكَ عَلَى  
خَيْرٍ فَتَجِيءُ الصَّدَقَةُ فَتَقُولُ يَا رَبِّ أَنَا الصَّدَقَةُ فَيَقُولُ إِنَّكَ عَلَى خَيْرٍ

فَمَرَّ بِمَنْ أَوْتِيَهُمْ فَيَقُولُ يَا رَبِّ أَنَا الصَّيَّامُ فَيَقُولُ إِنَّكَ عَلَى خَيْرٍ نَسَمَةً  
 وَبِحَيْءِ الْأَعْمَالِ عَلَى ذَلِكَ يَقُولُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى إِنَّكَ عَلَى خَيْرٍ نَسَمَةً بِحَيْءِ  
 الْإِسْلَامِ فَيَقُولُ يَا رَبِّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمَا أَنَا إِلَّا سَلَامٌ فَيَقُولُ اللَّهُ  
 تَعَالَى إِنَّكَ عَلَى خَيْرٍ بِكَ الْيَوْمَ أَخَذُ وَبِكَ أُعْطِيَ قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى  
 فِي كِتَابِهَا وَمَنْ يَتَّبِعْ غَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ  
 فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ ۝

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "(On the Day of Judgment) human deeds will come forward (in the presence of Allah). The first to come up will be "Prayers" which will speak out: "O my Lord! I am prayers." Allah the Great will say: "You are on goodness." Then charity will come up and say: "O my Lord! I am Charity". Allah, the Exalted will say: "You are on goodness". Then fasting will come up and say: "O my Lord! I am fasting". Allah, the Exalted, will say: "You are on goodness". Then Islam will come forward and say: "O my Lord! you are Salam and I am Islam". Allah, the Exalted will say: "You are on goodness. Today I am going to punish because of (your rejection) and going to reward because of (your acceptance). Allah, the Exalted has stated in His Book, the Holy Quran:

وَمَنْ يَتَّبِعْ غَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ  
 مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ ۝

"whosoever seeks a religion other than Islam, it will not be accepted and, in the Hereafter, he will suffer along with sufferers".

**EXPLANATION**

The presence of deeds in the august presence of Allah, the Almighty, will be a personified presence - each human deed will assume a suitable figure.

**HADITH NO. 63**

وَعَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ عَطِيءٌ وَأَوْجِزْ فَقَالَ إِذَا قُمْتَ فِي صَلَاتِكَ فَصَلِّ صَلَاةَ مُؤَدِّعٍ وَلَا تَكَلِّمْ بِكَلِمٍ تَعْدُ مِنْهُ عَذَابًا وَاجْعَلِ الْيَأْسَ مِمَّا فِي أَيْدِي النَّاسِ -

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Abu Ayyub Ansari (رضي الله عنه) that a man came to the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and said: "Give me good counsel but be brief". The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "When you get up to offer prayers, pray as if you are going to depart from this world; do not speak any thing for which you may be sorry on the Day of Judgment and which you may have to explain; and adopt complete indifference to what is in the hands of other people.

**EXPLANATION**

If every prayer is offered with the spirit and devotion as if were the last prayer, all our prayers would become full of life and worthy of magnificent reward. No words should be uttered thoughtlessly because every utterance of man will be weighed like all other human acts. To attain real peace of mind, it is indeed a very practical formula not to think of what is in the possession of others.

## HADITH NO. 64

وَفَن مَعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ قَالَ لَمَّا بَعَثَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى  
 اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ خَرَجَ مَعَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُؤْصِيهِ وَمَعَاذُ رَاكِبٌ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُبَشِّرُنِي نَحْتِ رَاحِلَتِهِ فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ قَالَ يَا  
 مَعَاذُ إِنَّكَ عِيسَى أَنْ لَا تَلْقَانِي بَعْدَ عَامِي هَذَا أَوْ تَلْعَلَّكَ أَنْ  
 تَمُرَّ بِمَسْجِدِي هَذَا أَوْ قَبْرِي فَبَكَى مَعَاذٌ جَسَعًا فَرَأَى رَسُولَ  
 اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ثُمَّ التَفَّتْ فَأَقْبَلَ بِوَجْهِهِ  
 نَحْوَ الْمَدِينَةِ فَقَالَ إِنَّ أَوْلَى النَّاسِ بِالْمَتَةِ وَنَ مَنَّا نَوَا  
 رَدَى الْأَحَادِيثِ الْأَرْبَعَةَ أَحْمَدُ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Moaaz, son of Jabal (رضي الله عنه) that, when the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) despatched him to Yemen, he himself came out with him, advising him, in such a condition that, while Moaaz was riding, the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was walking on foot by his side. when he (صلى الله عليه وسلم) had completed his counsels, he said: "O Moaaz! May be that you do not meet me after this current year of my life and may be that you pass by this mosque of mine and by my grave." (Hearing this), Moaaz wept with anguish of separation of the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). Thereafter the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) turned his face towards the city of Madina and said: "The nearest to me among the people are those who

fear Allah, whosoever they may be and wherever they may be". (Ahmad)

### EXPLANATION

The above Hadith clearly lays down that piety is the criterion for the nearness to (Allah and His Prophet). Race, colour, country and language are no considerations. The instance of Awais Qarni may well be quoted here. He was a resident of Qarn, a village of Yeman, Yet, due to piety and love of the Holy Prophet (SA), he was nearer to the Holy Prophet (SA) than many Meccans who, despite physical nearness, were spiritually remote from the Holy Prophet of Islam (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

### HADITH NO. 65

وَعَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ تَلَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
فَمَنْ يُرِدِ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَهْدِيَهُ يَشْرَحْ صَدْرَهُ لِلْإِسْلَامِ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ  
اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ التُّورَ إِذَا دَخَلَ الصَّدْرَ انْفَسَحَ  
فَقِيلَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هَلْ لِي بِكَ مِنْ عِلْمٍ يَعْرِفُ بِهِ قَالَ نَعَى  
التَّجَافَى مِنْ دَارِ الْعُرُورِ وَالْإِنَابَةَ إِلَى دَارِ الْخُلُودِ وَالْإِسْتِعْدَادَ  
بِلِقَا قَبْلِ نَزُولِهِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne Masood (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) recited the following verse of the Holy Quran!

فَمَنْ يُرِدِ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَهْدِيَهُ يَشْرَحْ صَدْرَهُ لِلْإِسْلَامِ -



'whomsoever Allah intends to guide, He opens his mind for (acceptance of) Islam:

(on this) the Apostle of Allah (ﷺ) said: "when light enters the bosom, it gets expanded and enlarged." He was asked: "O Apostle of Allah! Is there a sign by which (this) expansion of the bosom may be recognised or appreciated?". He (ﷺ) replied: "Yes. the sign is that the mind becomes disinterested in this worldly life and gets away from the abode of deceptions. It simultaneously leans toward the eternal abode and prepares (spiritually) for the physical death before it overtakes him".

### EXPLANATION

The signs of the light of guidance enumerated in the above-quoted Hadith are the following: (I) The deviation of the mind from the pleasures of worldly life. (ii) The inclinations to and love for the life in the Hereafter. (iii) Preparation for the death before its actual arrival.

These signs are the guidelines for every person who works hard to for pious life. The expansion of the bosom due to light of guidance has also been mentioned in another Hadith called hadith-e-Qudsi where Allah Almighty is reported to have said: "Neither the earth nor the heavens are spacious enough to contain Me; however, the heart of a Momin or believer is large enough to contain Mr." The venue of light is the mind but no one can peep into the mind to see presence of divins light into the human heart or mind which can be discerned only through the symptoms enumerated in the Hadith above. The scholars of Islamic sciences have stated that one sign

of a truly pious man is that, by looking at his face, you spontaneously remember Allah and the company of such a man deviates the mind from love of worldly life and increases the care for the life in the Hereafter.

### HADITH NO. 66

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَأَى خَلَدًا إِذْ رَأَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 قَالَ إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُ الْعَبْدَ يُعْطَى زُهْدًا فِي الدُّنْيَا وَقِلَّةَ مَنْطِقِي  
 فَأَقْتَرِبُوا مِنْهُ فَإِنَّهُ يُلْقَى الْحِكْمَةَ رَوَاهُمَا الْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شُعَيْبٍ  
 الْإِيمَانِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated both by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) and Abu Khallad (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "when you see a slave of Allah having been bestowed with abstinence and austerity in the worldly life and also brevity of speech, you get close to him because he has been given wisdom". (Li Haqqi)

### EXPLANATION

Wisdom in the above Hadith stands for truthfulness of speech and straight - forwardness in deeds, Allah Almighty says:

وَمَنْ يُؤْتَ الْحِكْمَةَ فَقَدْ أُوتِيَ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا -

"whosoever has been given wisdom, he has been granted great goodness indeed".

To adopt the company of pious people tantamounts to adopting the company of Allah Almighty because the company of such good people makes a man inclined

towards goodness and virtue and be stants preparing for the life in the Hereafter by understanding the life ephemeral character of worldly life and its pleasures.

## SPIRITUAL SUPERIORITY OF THE POOR AND THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE HOLY PROPHET.

### CHAPTER - I

#### HADITH NO.67

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
رَبِّ أَشْعَتِ أَغْبَرَ مَدْفُوعٍ بِأَلَا بُوَابٍ لَوْ أَقْسَمَ عَلَى اللَّهِ لِابْتِرَةِ  
رِقَابَهُ مُسْلِمٌ

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Many a person with hair deshevelled and with clothes dust-stained, who is turned away (scornfully) from doors, (has such a high position with Allah that), if he adjures Allah to do or not to do a thing, Allah Almighty will fulfil his oath. (Muslim)

#### EXPLANATION

There is difference of opinion among the scholars of Islam as to which of the two Muslims is better ----- a poor man who is contented and satisfied with his decreed sustenance or rich man who is grateful to Allah and gives away in charity and in other good causes. Most of the scholars regard a poor and contented man as better because the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) himself preferred

poverty to opulance. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jeelani decided the issue in a very noble and wise way. He said, a poor man who is grateful to Almighty Allah for his poverty is better than both because poverty is a gift of God and not a calamity.

### HADITH NO. 68

وَعَنْ مُصْعَبِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ رَأَى سَعْدُ آتَهُ لَهُ فَصَلَّاهُ عَلَى  
مَنْ دُونَهُ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ هَلْ تَنْفَرُونَ  
وَتَنْزِلُونَ إِلَّا بِضِعْفَاءِ كَمَا رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Mos'ab, Son of Sa'ad (رضي الله عنه) that Sa'd (رضي الله عنه) considered himself to be superior to those who were of lesser social status. The Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) (knowing his mind) said: "You are helped (against infidels) and you are not given sustenance but for the weak amongst you". (Bukhari)

### EXPLANATION

The great companion Sa'd (رضي الله عنه) (May God be pleased with) was a man of good many qualities. (True to his human nature) he entertained the idea that his bravery and generosity had benefited the Muslims. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) corrected his thinking by emphasising the fact that the so-called have-nots are not inferior to the wealthy. As a matter of fact, Allah bestows His benedictions on the whole nation due to the patience and contentment of the poor among them.

## HADITH NO. 69

وَعَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 قُمْتُ عَلَى بَابِ الْجَنَّةِ فَكَانَ عَامَّةٌ مَن دَخَلَهَا الْمَسْكِينُ  
 وَالْمُحِبُّ الْجَلِيلَ مَجْبُورُونَ غَيْرَ أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ النَّارِ قَدْ  
 أَمْرَ بِهِمْ إِلَى النَّارِ وَقُمْتُ عَلَى بَابِ النَّارِ فَادَّعَا مَن مَن  
 دَخَلَهَا النِّسَاءُ مُتَّفِقُونَ عَلَيَّ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Osamah, son of Zaid (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "I stood at the gate of paradise (in the night of Ascension or in one of his dreams) and (I saw that) the majority of those who entered it comprised of the poor (Muslims) and persons of wealth and prosperity were halted (outside the Paradise gate). However, the selectees for Hell (Infidels) were commanded to be led towards the Hell-fire and I stood by the gate of Hell (where I saw that) the majority of its entrants comprised of women". (Imam Muslim & Imam Bukhari).

## EXPLANATION

The abundance of women in the Hell would be owing to their greed and avarice for worldly luxuries and their efforts to prevent their males from good deeds of social welfare, generosity and moral uplift. The poor will enter the paradise long before the rich because the latter

will have to render account of their wealth which might take time according to the volume of wealth.

### HADITH NO.70

وَعَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ مَرَّ رَجُلٌ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ لِرَجُلٍ عِنْدَهُ جَالِسٌ مَا رَأَيْتُكَ فِي هَذَا فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَشْرَافِ النَّاسِ هَذَا أَدَا اللَّهُ حَرِيٌّ إِنْ خَطَبَ أَنْ يُنْكَمَ وَإِنْ شَفَعَ أَنْ يُشْفَعَ قَالَ فَسَكَتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ثُمَّ مَرَّ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا رَأَيْتُكَ فِي هَذَا فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هَذَا رَجُلٌ مِنْ فُقَرَاءِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ هَذَا حَرِيٌّ إِنْ خَطَبَ أَنْ لَا يُنْكَمَ وَإِنْ شَفَعَ أَنْ لَا يُشْفَعَ وَإِنْ قَالَ أَنْ لَا يُنْكَمَ لِقَوْلِهِ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ هَذَا أَحْيَرٌ مِنْ دَلِ الْآرْضِ مِثْلُ هَذَا أُمَّتُكَ عَلَيْهِ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Sah'l, son of Sa'd (رضي الله عنه) that a man passed by the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) who asked another man sitting by his side: "what is your opinion about this (passer by)?" He said: "He is from among the dignified people. If he were to ask a woman in marriage, his request would be granted; if he were to make recommendation to any authority, his recommendation would be considered". On hearing this, the Apostle of Allah (peace be on him) kept quiet. Then another man passed by and the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) enquired the opinion of his companion about him. He said "O Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)! He is a Muslim (and has no position).

If he were to ask the hand of a woman in marriage, his request will not be accepted and, if he were to make recommendation it would not be considered. (So much so that), if he said any thing, his words would find no response". The Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "This (humble and poor) man is better than the whole lot filling this earth of the kind of (dignified) men praised by you". (Agreed)

### EXPLANATION

The comparison was drawn between a rich and a poor man, both of whom were Muslims. The spiritual status of the poor Muslim was emphatically stated to be superior to the whole lot of rich Muslims because the poor man readily obeys the injunctions of Allah and stand by truth under all circumstances.

### HADITH NO. 71

وَعَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ مَا شَبِعَ الْإِسْلَامَ مِنْ خُبْزِ الشُّعْبِ  
يَوْمَئِذٍ مَتَابِعِينَ حَتَّى تَبْصُرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ  
وَسَلَّمَ مَتَّفِقِينَ عَلَيْهِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Aisha (رضي الله عنها) that the family of Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) did never have the fill of their stomachs (even) with meal of barley bread till the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) left this world. (Agreed).



## EXPLANATION

This attitude of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) in a basic physical need was purely voluntary. This was to demonstrate to the followers of Islam that the needs of the destitutes and needy should be always preferred by the prosperous Muslims to their personal needs. It was further to be asserted that the poor Muslims had greater spiritual status in the eyes of Allah than the rich Muslims in spite of their benevolence and generosity. It was the practical demonstration of the great importance that carnal desires should be kept at the bare minimum level for assured spiritual evolution. In the centuries which followed the early golden period of Islam, Muslim saints meticulously followed this habit of their great leader and Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). The mystic literature of Islam is full of emphasis on hunger as a great spiritual exercise. Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi says:

But for hunger, there would be a multitude of physical ailments. The trouble due to hunger is more chaste and pure than other physical troubles (rising from over-eating).

## HADITH NO. 72

وَعَنْ عُمَرَ قَالَ كَخَلْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَإِذَا هُوَ مُضْطَجِعٌ عَلَى رِمَالٍ حَصِيرٍ لَيْسَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهُ فِرَاشٌ قَدْ أَتَى الرِّمَالَ جَنَابَهُ مُتَلَبِّثًا عَلَى وَسَادَةٍ مِنْ أَدِيمِ حَشْوِهَا لَيْفٌ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ادْعُ اللَّهَ فَلَئِمَّا دَعَا اللَّهَ فَلَمَّا تَوَضَّعَ عَلَى أَمْتِكَ فَإِنَّ قَلْبِي الرَّؤُوفَ قَدَّوَسِعَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَهُمْ لَا يَعْبُدُونَ اللَّهَ قَالَ آوَى فِي هَذَا أَنْتَ يَا ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ وَأَلَيْكَ تَوَمُّعٌ كَخَلْتُ لَهُمْ طَيْبٌ تَهْمٌ فِي الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ آ مَا تَرْضَى أَنْ تَكُونَ لِحَمْدِ الدُّنْيَا وَتَنَا الْآخِرَةَ مَتَّقْ عَلَيْهِ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Umar (رضي الله عنه) that he entered upon the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) when he was lying on a mat woven from palm-leaves and there was no bed sheet between him and the mat. The impressions made by the palm-leaves were visible on his sacred body. He was reclining on a pillow made of leather in which palm-fibre was filled. Umar said: "O Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) pray to Allah to grant prosperity to your followers because the people of Persia and Rome are prosperous despite the fact that they do not worship Allah". He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "O son of Khattab! Are you entertaining such (worldly) ideas? They (the Persians and the Romans) are a people whose destined shares of good things have been hastily bestowed on them in this world".

In another version, it is stated: "Are you not satisfied that the (shortlived) worldly life is for them and the (eternal) life in the Hereafter is for us (Agreed)".

### EXPLANATION

Some scholars of Hadith have expressed the view that Umar (رضي الله عنه) intended prosperous life for the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) but did not bluntly say so and a request for prayer in favour of the prosperity of the entire Muslim nation made. The author of Mazahri-e-Haq is of the opinion that, Umar (رضي الله عنه) feared that a large majority of the Muslim nation may not be able to stand cheerfully the rigorous of a life of poverty and deprivation. Hence he made the request for the prosperity of Muslims.

**HADITH NO.73**

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا نَظَرَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى مَنْ فَضَّلَ عَلَيْهِ فِي الْمَالِ  
وَالْخَلْقِ فَلْيَنْظُرْ إِلَى مَنْ هُوَ أَسْفَلَ مِنْهُ تَتَمَنَّى عَلَيْهِ فِي رِيَايَةِ الْإِسْلَامِ قَالَ النَّظَرُ وَالْإِنِّي مَنْ هُوَ أَسْفَلَ مِنْكُمْ  
وَلَا تَنْظُرُوا إِلَى مَنْ هُوَ فَوْقَكُمْ فَهُوَ أَحَدٌ إِنَّ لَا تَرُدُّوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ —

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Whenever any one among you happens to see a person who has superiority in wealth as well as in body, he should (atonce) look to a person who is inferior to him (This Hadith has been picked up both Imam Bokhari and Imam Muslim). In another version quoted by Imam Muslim alone, it is stated: "You may look to a person who is superior to you so that the blessings and benedictions of Allah on you do not appear to be insignificant in your estimation. (Muslim)

**EXPLANATION**

Whenever a person comes to sight who is more wealthy, more beautiful and better dressed, one should hasten to see (or think of) another person who may be inferior in these aspects. This comparison will create a sense of gratitude to Allah for the blessings which He has bestowed on the person. The safest attitude is that, in worldly matters one should always look to those who are inferior in worldly position. But, in matters of faith and spiritual blessings and knowledge or good deeds, one should always try to see those who are superior in these

things so that a spirit of emulation is quickened in the heart. All physical troubles should be patiently and cheerfully born for the sheer joy that Allah has bestowed the great gift of "Imam" or faith and saved the heart from infidelity and apostasy.

## CHAPTER-59-II

## HADITH NO. 74

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
يَدْخُلُ الْفُقَرَاءُ الْجَنَّةَ قَبْلَ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ بِخَمْسِ مِائَةٍ  
عَامٍ نَضَعُ يَوْمَ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The poor (Muslims) will enter the paradise five hundred years before the wealthy (Muslims) which (period) would be equal to half the day of Judgment." (Tirmizi)

## EXPLANATION

The day of Judgment, according to the measurement of time prevailant in this world, will be equal to one thousand years. But this abnormal length will appear like one hour for the poor and virtuous people.

## HADITH NO.75

وَعَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ قَالَ اللَّهُمَّ أَحْسِنِي  
مَسْكِينًا وَأَمْسِنِي مَسْكِينًا وَأَحْسُرْنِي فِي زَمْرَةِ الْمَسْكِينِينَ فَقَالَتْ لَيْسَتْ  
لِعَبَادِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ تَأَلُّمٌ يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ قَبْلَ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ هُوَ بَارِئِينَ  
عَرِيفًا يَا عَالِمُ لَيْسَتْ لَاتُرَدَّى الْيَسْكِينُ وَلَوْ بَشِيَ تَمْرَةٌ يَا عَالِمُ لَيْسَتْ أَحْبَبِي  
الْمَسَاكِينَ وَفَرِحْتُهُمْ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ يُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ يَوْمِ الْوَيْمَةِ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ  
وَالْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شُعَبِ الْإِيمَانِ وَرَوَاهُ ابْنُ مَاجَةَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ  
إِلَى قَوْلِ زَمْرَةِ الْمَسْكِينِينَ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) prayed thus: "O Allah! keep me alive like a poor man, make me die as a poor man and revive me as one among the poor." Hzarat Aisha (رضي الله عنها) enquired: "why (such a prayer)? O Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) ?" He replied: "This is because they (the poor) will enter the paradise forty years before the wealthy (Muslims). O Aisha! do not turn away a poor man from your door even if you a piece of date to give. O Aisha! Love the poor and get them closer to you (so that) Allah Almighty will keep you close to Himself." (Ibn Majah)

### EXPLANATION

The Arabic word appearing in this Hadith is "Miskeen" which has been translated as "the poor" This word is a derivative of "Maskanat" which literally stands for humility. This is derivative of "Sokoon" or "Skinah" which literally means peace and dignity and to stand by the decree of Allah. The Muslim nation has been taught to recognise the worthiness and the spiritual status of the poor Muslims. The prayer of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) sought to rule out opulence and abundance which often result in arrogance and disobedience of Allah and sought to ensure sufficiency of the basic necessities of life which result in a living sense of gratefulness to Allah.

### HADITH NO. 76

وَعَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ  
 أَبْعُوْنِي فِي ضَعْفَائِكُمْ فَإِنَّمَا تَرْتَمُونَ فَوْقَ أَوْ تَنْصُرُونَ بِضَعْفَائِكُمْ  
 رَوَاهُ أَبُو دَاوُدَ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Dardaa (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "You should seek my pleasure in (the pleasure of) your weaklings (and oppressed) because the help and sustance from Allah comes to you due to your weak and oppressed sections. (Abu Dawood)

### EXPLANATION

The pleasure of the weak can be obtained by showing respect to them and by defending their social rights. The succour and the sustenance of Allah comes to the nation for the sake of the week and the oppressed because among these section of the Muslims society saints of great status are to be found who live obscure life. If any one gives trouble to these chosen souls, he is declaring war upon Allah as it is stated in a Hadith-e-Qudsi: whosoever is enimical towards My friend, he has taken precedence in declaring war on Me."

### HADITH NO. 77

وَعَنْ أُمِّيَّةَ بْنِ خَالِدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَيْدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَسْتَفْتِحُ بِمَسْأَلِيكَ  
الْمُهَاجِرِينَ رَوَاهُ فِي شَرْحِ السُّنَنِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Omayya (رضي الله عنه), son of Khalid, son of Abdullah, son of Aseed that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) used to seek victory over the infidels through mention of the poor migrants, in his prayer to Allah.

### EXPLANATION

The Arabic word "Sa'aaleek" used in the above Hadith is the plural of "Su'look" which stands for a tiny sparrow, which has figuratively been applied to the very humble and poor Muslims who migrated from Mecca to Medina with the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). Help of Allah was invoked with reference to these people because Allah loved them for the steadfastness of their faith and the sacrifices they had made in the cause of Islam.

### HADITH NO. 78

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
لَا تَغِيظُنَّ فَاجِرًا الْبَغِيضَةَ فَإِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي مَا هُوَ لَكَ بَعْدَ مَوْتِكَ  
إِنَّ لَنَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ قَاتِلًا لَا يَمُوتُ يَعْنِي النَّارَ رَوَاهُ فِي شَرْحِ السُّنَنِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the



Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Do not envy the blessings and the prosperity of a sinful person because you do not know what treatment is he going to be accorded after his death. Allah has (earmarked) for him a murderer who will (never) die and that is the Hell fire".

### EXPLANATION

We, the Muslims of the modern age are so short-sighted and so much stoooped in the worldly pleasures that we often cast greedy looks on the luxuries of life being enjoyed by a corrupt and immoral man without ever imagining the torture and punishment which are in store for him immediately after his physical death in this world. A sinful and disobedient man, whatever his worldly assets, has no peace of mind and that is the beginning of his punishment.

### HADITH NO. 79

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الدُّنْيَا بَيْعٌ الْمُؤْمِنِ وَسُنَّتُهُ وَإِذَا فَارَقَ الدُّنْيَا فَارَقَ السَّجِينَ وَالسَّنَةَ رَوَاهُ فِي شَرْحِ السَّنَةِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abdullah (رضي الله عنه), son of Amr that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "This world is a prison house for a faithful Muslim and a period of farmine.

### EXPLANATION

Famine and prison are indicative of conditions which make the temporal life difficult. This Hadith has pointed to the trials which a true and faithful Muslim may anticipate during his worldly life. Hard work, non-sufficiency of the means of subsistence and physical or social unpleasantness are some of the conditions which a true Muslim has to face at times during this worldly life. All that he is required to do is that he should face every situation cheerfully and with patience.

### HADITH NO. 80

وَعَنْ قَتَادَةَ بْنِ التُّعَيْنِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 قَالَ إِذَا أَحَبَّ اللَّهُ عَبْدًا أَحْصَاهُ الدُّنْيَا كَمَا يَطَّلُّ أَحَدٌ كُرْمَ يَمِينِ  
 سَقِيمِهِ الْمَاءِ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Qatadah (رضي الله عنه), son of Noman that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "When Allah Almighty loves a man, He saves him from (luxuries, and pleasures of) the world just as you o guard a sick man from (use of) water as water makes his condition worse".

### EXPLANATION

In some diseases like dropsy and epilepsy, the patient has to be guarded against careless use of water. Similarly, Allah guards His beloved servant against improper use of worldly pleasures lest the man loses his Exalted place in the Hereafter. Since actions are the real determining factor, bad deeds are sure to bring about a deterioration in

the spiritual status of man resulting in his fall. After his death, a higher position is earmarked for him in Paradise. Hence Allah Almighty guards him against any occasion for bad deeds.

### HADITH NO. 81

رَوَى عَنْ مَحْمُودِ بْنِ لَبِيدٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 قَالَ اثْنَتَانِ يَكْرَهُهُمَا ابْنُ آدَمَ يَكْرَهُ الْمَوْتَ وَالْمَوْتُ خَيْرٌ  
 لِلْمُؤْمِنِ مِنَ الْفِتْنَةِ وَيَكْرَهُ قِلَّةَ الْمَالِ وَقِلَّةَ الْمَالِ أَقْسَمُ  
 لِلْحِسَابِ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Mahmood (رضي الله عنه), son of Labeed that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "There are two things which the son of Adam (man) dislikes, he dislikes death but death is better for a believer than (his implication in) sin or trial. He dislikes paucity of wealth although paucity of wealth also means paucity of account.

### EXPLANATION

In worldly life even a believer and a pious man is faced with chances where his landing into polytheism, sin and apostasy is rendered possible. Only the Divine mercy can save a faithful Muslim from such pitfalls. Death is therefore, a good thing if it comes without man's asking for it because all is well that ends well. If worldly troubles and tribulations overtake a man, he should face them cheerfully and should not ask for speedy death. Similarly if the decree of fate brings paucity of wealth to the share of a true believer in Islam, he should rejoice over his lot because, on the Day of Judgment, he will

render an easy account which will quickly qualify him for entry into the paradise.

### HADITH NO. 82

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَقَدْ أُخِضْتُ فِي اللَّهِ وَمَا حَاتُ  
أَحَدًا وَلَا لَعْنًا أَوْ ذِيئًا فِي اللَّهِ وَمَا يُرْذَى أَحَدًا وَلَا لَعْنًا أَتَتْ عَلَى ثَلَاثِينَ مِنْ أَبْيَينَ  
لَيْلَةٍ وَيَوْمٍ وَمَالِي وَلَيْلِي وَطَعَامِي كُلُّهُ ذُو لَيْلٍ الرَّاشِيءُ لِيَارِيهِ إِنْ طَبِلَ  
رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ مَعْنَى هَذَا الْعَدَائِيَّةِ حِينَ خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ  
وَسَلَّمَ هَارِبًا مِنْ مَكَّةَ وَمَعَهُ بِلَالٌ إِنَّمَا كَانَ مَعَ بِلَالٍ مِنَ الطَّعَامِ مَا يَجْمَلُ تَحْتَ إِبْطِهِ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "I have been made to fear Allah and no body has been made to fear so much. I have been troubled, for the sake of Allah and no body has been so much troubled. And thirty days and thirty nights have passed over me when there was no food for me and for Bilal in a quantity which is the normal requirement of any man except a little which Bilal kept hidden under his armpit". Imam Trimizi explained that the incident relates to the flight from Mecca when Bilal was accompanying the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and all the food that the sacred couple had was a small quantity which Bilal carried under his arm-pit.

### EXPLANATION

The above incident does not appear to relate to the year of migration from Mecca because Bilal did not

accompany the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) in the memorable journey. The incident quoted in the above Hadith apparently relates to "Aam-ul-Huzn" or "The year of Grief" when two great supporters of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), namely Abu Talib, his most kind uncle and Hazrat Khadija, his first wife, passed away. This was a year of most trying circumstances when the infidels of Meccah exceeded all bounds in their infliction of torture on the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) who left Mecca for Taa'if where he preached for one month under very unfavourable circumstances. The infidels mocked at and beat the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) with stones so that the message came from the Almighty Allah, that, if the Holy Prophet (SA) wished the infidels could be punished by Allah by squeezing these people between two muntains of Taa'if. But the Holy Prophet (pace be on him) did not choose to be vindictive. He rather pleaded with his Lord that, if not these people, the progeny of these people might embrace Islam.

### HADITH NO.83

وَعَنْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ قَالَ شَكَرْنَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 الْجُرْعَ فَرَفَعْنَا عَنْ بَطْنِنَا عَنْ حَجْرٍ فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ  
 عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنْ بَطْنِنِهِمْ عَنْ حَجْرَيْنِ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا  
 حَدِيثٌ عَرِيبٌ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Talhah (رضي الله عنه) who said: We complained to the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) of severe

hunger and (in proof thereof), we uncovered our stomachs to show him how each one of us was fastening a stone. The Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) uncovered his stomach and lo! he had two stones fastened on his stomach (signifying that his hunger was more severe than ours). (Trimizi)

### EXPLANATION

Apparently the life of poverty and deprivation is not easy to live and men of shallow faith always avoid it. But the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) set precedents as a great spiritual teacher and a moral reformer. Simple living without much attention to bodily desires is the key note of great spiritual evolution. History of Muslim saints and reformers reveals that every spiritual leader in Islam lived a life of austerity and abstemiousness.

### HADITH NO.84

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُمَا مَا بَيْنَهُمَا جُوعٌ فَأَعْطَاهُمَا رَسُولُ  
اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ تَمْرَةً تَمْرَةً زَاوَةَ التِّرْمِذِيِّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the companions became hungry and the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) granted them each one date to eat". (Tirmizi)

### EXPLANATION

The poverty among the companions (who were dedicated to the acquisition of knowledge, purification of their souls and propagation of Islam) was so great that, at

accompany the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) in the memorable journey. The incident quoted in the above Hadith apparently relates to "Aam-ul-Huzn" or "The year of Grief" when two great supporters of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), namely Abu Talib, his most kind uncle and Hazrat Khadija, his first wife, passed away. This was a year of most trying circumstances when the infidels of Meccah exceeded all bounds in their infliction of torture on the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) who left Mecca for Taa'if where he preached for one month under very unfavourable circumstances. The infidels mocked at and beat the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) with stones so that the message came from the Almighty Allah, that, if the Holy Prophet (SA) wished the infidles could be punished by Allah by squeezing these people between two muntains of Taa'if. But the Holy Prophet (pace be on him) did not choose to be vindictive. He rather pleaded with his Lord that, if not these people, the progeny of these people might embrace Islam.

### HADITH NO.83

وَعَنْ أَبِي طَالِحَةَ قَالَ سَأَلْنَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 الْجُوعَ فَرَفَعْنَا عَنْ بَطُونِنَا عَنْ حَجْرٍ فَرَفَعَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ  
 عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنْ بَطْنِهِمْ عَنْ حَجْرَيْنِ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا  
 حَدِيثٌ عَرِيبٌ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Talhah (رضي الله عنه) who said: We complained to the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) of severe

hunger and (in proof thereof), we uncovered our stomachs to show him how each one of us was fastening a stone. The Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) uncovered his stomach and lo! he had two stones fastened on his stomach (signifying that his hunger was more severe than ours). (Trimizi)

### EXPLANATION

Apparently the life of poverty and deprivation is not easy to live and men of shallow faith always avoid it. But the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) set precedents as a great spiritual teacher and a moral reformer. Simple living without much attention to bodily desires is the key note of great spiritual evolution. History of Muslim saints and reformers reveals that every spiritual leader in Islam lived a life of austerity and abstemiousness.

### HADITH NO.84

رَعَنَ ابْنُ هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُمَا مَاتَا بِهُ جُوعٌ فَأَعْطَاهُمَا رَسُولُ  
اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ تَمْرَةً تَمْرَةً زَاوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the companions became hungry and the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) granted them each one date to eat". (Tirmizi)

### EXPLANATION

The poverty among the companions (who were dedicated to the acquisition of knowledge, purification of their souls and propagation of Islam) was so great that, at



times, they did not have much of sustenance and normal food of one man had to be distributed over a dozen or more."

### HADITH NO. 85

وَعَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ شُعَيْبٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ جَدِّهِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ خَصْلَتَانِ مَنْ كَاتَبْتَهُمَا اللَّهُ شَاكِرًا صَابِرًا مَنْ تَطَرَّفِي دُنْيَاهُ إِلَى مَنْ هُوَ فَوْقَهُ فَأَمَدَى بِهِمُ وَتَطَرَّفِي دُنْيَاهُ إِلَى مَنْ هُوَ دُونَهُ فَحَبَدَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمَا فَضَلَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ شَاكِرًا صَابِرًا وَمَنْ تَطَرَّفِي دُنْيَاهُ إِلَى مَنْ هُوَ دُونَهُ وَتَطَرَّفِي دُنْيَاهُ إِلَى مَنْ هُوَ فَوْقَهُ فَاسِفَّ عَلَى مَا فَالَهُ بِهِ لَمْ يَكْتَبَهُ اللَّهُ شَاكِرًا وَلَا صَابِرًا رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ .

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Amr, son of Shoaib (رضي الله عنه) who said on the authority of his grand-father as handed down by his father that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Two habits or qualities are such that whosoever possesses them, Allah Alimghty enters his name in His record as grateful and patient. He who looks upon his superior in matters of religion and tries to follow him; looks upon his inferior in worldly matters and epresses his gratitude for the blessings of Allah on him. He is recorded as a grateful and a petient man. However, a man who looks to his inferior in religious matters and to his superior in worldly matters and feels sorry for having missed some of the worldly luxuries, he is never written as grateful or patient in the record of Allah. (Imam

Trimizi)

### EXPLANATION

The favour of being recorded as a grateful and patient man amounts to being recorded and regarded as a perfect Muslim who has earned the pleasure of Allah in this life. The spirit of emulation is good and the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) directed to press it towards the eternal life because to advance in piety and in obedience of Allah will ensure a more pleasant life after death. Similarly the spirit of jealous in worldly affairs breeds discontent and deprives the mind from to qualify. There is no desire in Islam to earn worldly riches for this short-lived life. A true Muslim, therefore, strives more for eternal bliss rather than worldly riches.

## CHAPTER - III

## HADITH NO. 86

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ بَيْنَمَا أَنَا قَاعِدٌ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ حَكَمَةٌ  
 مِنْ فُقَرَاءِ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ فَعُوذُ إِذْ دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَيَّ  
 وَسَلَّمَ فَمَعَدَ إِلَيْهِمْ فَمَنَّبَتِ إِلَيْهِمْ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَيَّ  
 وَسَلَّمَ لِيُبَشِّرَ فُقَرَاءَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ بِمَا لَيْسَتْ رُجُوهُهُمْ قَائِلَهُمْ  
 يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ قَبْلَ الْغَنِيِّاءِ بِأَرْبَعِينَ عَامًا قَالَ فَلَقَدْ  
 رَأَيْتُ أَوْ أَلْهَمْتُ أَصْفَرَتْ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو وَحَتَّى  
 تَمَنَّيْتُ أَنْ أَكُونَ مَعَهُمْ أَوْ مِنْهُمْ رَوَاهُ الدَّارِمِيُّ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abdullah son of Amr (رضي الله عنه) that he was sitting in the mosque among the circle of poor migrants when the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) entered the mosque. He sat close to them and I also became attentive to the assembly. The Holy Prophet (SA) said: "It is time that the great tiding be conveyed to the migrants which may cheer up their faces. They would enter the paradise forty years in advance of the wealthy Muslims." Abdullah, son of Amr said: "Hearing the great good news, the poor migrants were so much delighted that their faces flushed and I wished I was one among them or was one with them".

## HADITH NO. 87

دَعَنَ ابْنِي دَرِّقَالَ أَمْرِي خَلِيلِي بِشَيْعِ أَمْرِي بِحُبِّ الْمَسْكِينِ  
وَالذُّنُوبِ مِنْهُ وَأَمْرِي أَنْ أَنْظُرَ إِلَى مَنْ هُوَ دُونِي وَلَا أَنْظُرَ  
إِلَى مَنْ هُوَ فَوْقِي وَأَمْرِي أَنْ أَسِيلَ الرَّجْحَ وَإِنْ أَدْبَرْتُ وَ  
أَمْرِي أَنْ لَا أَسْأَلَ أَحَدًا شَيْئًا وَأَمْرِي أَنْ أَقُولَ بِالْحَقِّ وَإِنْ  
كَانَ مَرًّا وَأَمْرِي أَنْ لَا أَخَافَ فِي اللَّهِ لَوْمَةً لَا يُبْرَأُ وَأَمْرِي  
أَنْ أَكْثِرَ مِنْ قَوْلِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ فَإِنَّهُنَّ مِنْ كَنْزِ  
تَحْتِ الْعَرْشِ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Zarr (رضي الله عنه) that my true friend i.e., the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) commanded me to observe seven things: (i) To love the poor and the humble and to get closer to them; (ii) To look upon my inferiors in worldly matters and not to my superiors; (iii) To always regard blood relationships although the relations may sever their relations with me; (iv) Not to ask any one for any thing; (v) To say always what is truth, however bitter it may be for the listeners; (vi) Not to fear the blame of any one in matters regarding the pleasure of Allah; and (vii) To utter in abundance the words: "La howlawwa la Quawwata illa Billah" because these injunctions are some of the treasures (sent down) from beneath the Throne of Allah, the Great, the Exalted. (Ahmad)

## EXPLANATION

Mulla Ali Qari has written (in one of his books) that the words "لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ" "La howlawwa la Quawwata illa

Billah" are the key to the acquisition of treasure lying beneath the Throne of Allah. The treasure lying beneath the Throne means the paradise because the roof of the paradise is the Throne of Allah. When Abdullah, son of Masood (famous companion) read out these words in the presence of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), he was asked: "O Abdullah, do you really understand the significance of these great words?" He said: "Allah and his Prophet (ﷺ) know it better". The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) explained: "No one can avoid evil actions nor can any one have the strength to do good without the help and support of Allah".

Some of the Muslim saints have included it as a compulsory part of the spiritual syllabus for their disciples. Repeated utterance of these lofty words inspire man to good deeds and guard him against evil deeds. The minimum number these words should be repeated is seventy. Shaikh Ahmed, Mujaddid Alfe-Sani, used to repeat these words five hundred time before going to bed at night. When the habit to repeat these words becomes mature, it really works as a miracle.

### HADITH NO. 88

وَعَنْ مَعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
لَمَّا بَعَثَ بِهِ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ قَالَ رَبِّكَ وَالْتَمَعْتُمْ فَإِنْ حَبَّادَ اللَّهُ  
لَيْسُوا بِالْمُسْتَعْمِلِينَ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Mo'aaz, son of Jabal (رضي الله عنه) that when the Apostle of Allah (ﷺ) sent him to Yemen

(as governor), be exhorted him: "Beware the life of ease and luxury because the chosen servants of Allah do not indulge in luxuries". (Ahmed)

### EXPLANATION

Life of comfort within Lagitimate limits is permissible when it does not detract the mind from the memory of Allah and the body from His obedience. The lovers of Allah and the loyal sons of Islam have always preferred to live a simple life in which there is no room for luxuries.

### HADITH NO. 89

وَعَنْ عِجِّي قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَنْ رَضِيَ مِنَ اللَّهِ بِالتَّيْسِيرِ مِنَ الرِّزْقِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ بِالتَّقْدِيرِ مِنَ الْعَيْلِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ali (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "He who is satisfied and pleased with Allah on being given limited sustenance, Allah Almighty will be satisfied and pleased with his limited deeds of obedience.

### EXPLANATION

This Hadith explains the relation which worldly fortune has with the ultimate good in the eternal life. Greater the wealth, more difficult and more prolonged will be the account. Man with limited sustenance will enjoy quick deliverance.

**HADITH NO. 90**

وَعَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ عَبْدًا مُؤْمِنًا فَقِيرًا مُتَّقِيًا أَبَا الْوَيْعَالِ  
 وَرَوَاهُ أَبُو مَاجَةَ

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Imran, son of Hussain (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Allah Almighty loves His servant who is a faithful Muslim, is poor, has a family (to feed) and does ask any one for help". (Ibn Majah)

**EXPLANATION**

To be poor with a family to feed and yet to avoid all unlawful means of livelihood and to shun begging is indeed a great display of sterling character, rightly deserving the love and appreciation of Allah Almighty.

**HADITH NO. 91**

وَعَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ قَالَ أَسْتَسْقِي يَوْمًا حَمْرًا فَجِئْتُ بِمَاءٍ قَدْ شِيبَ  
 بِعَسَلٍ فَقَالَ إِنَّهُ لَطَيْبٌ لَكِنِّي أَسْمَعُ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَقُولُ عَلَى قَوْمٍ قَدْ شِيبَ  
 فَقَالَ أَذْهَبْتُمْ طَيْبِيكُمْ فِي حَيْرَتِكُمُ الدُّنْيَا وَأَسْتَعْتَمُّ بِهَا  
 فَأَخَافُ أَنْ تَكُونَ حَسَنَاتِي عَجَلْتُ لَنَا فَلَمْ يَسْرُبْهُ رَوَاهُ زَيْدُ بْنُ

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Zaid, son of Aslam (رضي الله عنه) that Caliph Umar asked for water one day. Water was brought to him in which honey had been mixed. (Seeing it) he said: "It is no doubt lawful and pleasant. (But I shall not take it) because I have heard Allah the Almighty blaming

He, (Allah the Almighty) said (in the Holy Qur'an):

“You have taken your full share of decencies and pleasures of the worldly life, and have fully benefited from them.” So I fear that our good deeds may not be recompensed in this world in the form of worldly pleasures (and we may be left with no rewards in the Hereafter). So he did not take that sweet water.

### EXPLANATION

The incident indicates the high level of piety on which Caliph Umar (رضي الله عنه) was living. For fear of Allah, he avoided a lawful drink, but we do not avoid even unlawful things.

### HADITH NO. 92

وَعَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ مَا شَبِعْنَا مِنْ تَمْرٍ حَتَّى نَتَّحِنَهَا  
خَيْبَرَ رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibn-e-Umar (رضي الله عنه) who said: “We never had an occasion to fill our stomachs with dates until we had conquered the Khyber”.

### EXPLANATION

The beginning of Islam was a period of great trial and deprivation for the Muslims who were steadfast in their loyalty to Islam and bore every trouble of life with patience. Such unique people with great character are not to be seen in any other period in the history of mankind.



## GREED AND EXPECTATIONS

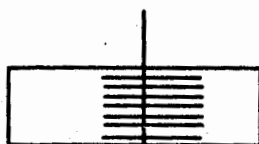
## CHAPTER - I

## HADITH NO. 93

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ خَطَّ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ خَطًّا  
مُرَبَّعًا وَخَطَّ خَطًّا فِي الْوَسْطِ خَارِجًا مِمَّنْهُ وَخَطَّ خُطَطًا صِغَارًا  
إِلَى هَذَا الَّذِي فِي الْوَسْطِ مِنْ جَانِبِهِ الَّذِي هُوَ فِي الْوَسْطِ فَقَالَ  
هَذَا الْإِنْسَانُ وَهَذَا أَجَلُهُ مُحِيطٌ بِهِ وَهَذَا الَّذِي هُوَ خَارِجٌ أَمَلُهُ  
وَهَذِهِ الْخُطَطُ الصِّغَارُ الَّتِي تَعْرُضُ فَإِنْ أَخْطَأَ هَذَا نَمَسَهُ  
هَذَا وَإِنْ أَخْطَأَ هَذَا نَمَسَهُ هَذَا لِقَاءَ الْبِخَارِيِّ.

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abdullah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) drew four lines to make a square. In the midst of the square he drew one vertical line a part of which went out of the square. On both sides of the vertical line, he (صلى الله عليه وسلم) drew small lines (as in the figure below).



He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) then explained: "This vertical line in the middle is the man. The square around him is his death which has circumscribed him from all sides and which he can never avoid. The part of the vertical line outside the square denotes long hopes and expectations of man (which always stretch beyond his allotted life-time). The small

lines on both sides of the vertical line in the middle of the square are indications of trials, troubles and tribulations (which are a constant feature of the human life in this world). If a man escapes one trouble, another overtakes him and this continues till death comes. (Bukhari)

### EXPLANATION

Man entertains fond hopes all his life and continues to remain inattentive to the life in the Hereafter. All his plans pertain to this worldly life. Many of the plans remain unfulfilled when death overtakes him suddenly. A real wise man is, therefore, one who prepares seriously for the life after death.

### HADITH NO. 94

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَهْرَمُ  
ابْنُ آدَمَ وَيَشِبُّ مِنْهُ اثْنَانِ الْجِرْمُ عَلَى الْبَالِ وَالْعُرْصُ  
عَلَى الْعُرْمِ مَسْفُوقٌ عَلَيْهِمَا -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The son of Adam (man) gets old but two things in him remain young -- greed for wealth and covetousness for life". (Agreed)

### EXPLANATION

When man approaches old age, his physical and psychological powers diminish. He is left with a weaker determination to combat the evil in him and his habits assume a firm control over his mind. Love of wealth and desires bodily which are the basic requirements of the worldly life, become stronger in a man who has no eyes on the eternal life after death. Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi,

the great mystic poet, has put this in a beautiful persian Couplet:-

i.e., the root of bad habits became firmly established (in the heart) and the power to uproot them became weaker (with age). The root of evil goes on becoming stronger while its uprooter gets older and weaker (day by day).

### HADITH NO. 95

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَا  
يَزَالُ قَلْبُ الْكَبِيرِ شَابًا فِي اثْنَيْنِ فِي حُبِّ الدُّنْيَا وَطَوْلِ  
الدَّاءِ مِثْلَ مِثْقَلِ عَلِيٍّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The heart of an aged man remains young always with regard to two things -- love of worldly life and long hopes". (Agreed)

### EXPLANATION

The love of worldly life makes death a detestable situation and the length of worldly expectations deprives man of readiness for good deeds. (Muslim and Bukhari).

### HADITH NO. 96

وَمَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَعْدَاءُ اللَّهِ  
إِلَى أَمْرِهِ آخِرَ أَجَلِهِ حَتَّى بَلَغَهُ سِتِينَ سَنَةً رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is also narrated by the Abu Horairah (رضي عنه) that

the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Allah Almighty has made it inexcusable for a man not to repent and return to him by making his death remote to the extent that man may live for sixty years in this world". (Bukhari)

### EXPLANATION

This Hadith is a serious admonition for those idle and indifferent people who keep saying all their life that they would take to life of virtue "soon" but they never repent from sinful life and blind pursuit of carnal desires. Those who have already reached the age of sixty years, they may care to wake up to the realisation that their departure from this world is imminent and they must not waste a single hour to repent and take to life of virtue and goodness to avoid a most horrifying retribution of their sins.

### HADITH NO. 97

وَعَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَوْ كَانَ  
لِبْنِ آدَمَ قَادِيَانِ مِنْ مَالٍ لَذَبْتَنِي قَالِشَاؤُهُ يَمْلَأُ جُوفَ ابْنِ  
آدَمَ إِلَّا التُّرَابَ وَيَتُوبُ اللَّهُ عَلَى مَنْ تَابَ مُتَّقٍ حَلِيلٍ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne-Abbas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "If the son of Adam had two valleys full of wealth (in his possession), he would surely seek the possession of a third one. Nothing indeed can fill the belly of man except dust i.e., only on reaching the grave, his greed for wealth ends. Allah Almighty accepts the repentance of and return to Him of those whom he likes (i.e., who are sincere).

### EXPLANATION

When worldly greed finds its end only in the grave,

it is unwise to postpone the performance of great deeds to the end of worldly greed. The grace of Allah can come any moment and purify the heart of a man from the poison of worldly desires if the man is sincere in his belief and in his efforts to prepare for the eternal life in the Hereafter.

### HADITH NO. 98

وَقَالَ ابْنُ هُرَيْرٍ قَالَ أَخَذَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
بِبَعْضِ جَسَدِي فَقَالَ كُنْ فِي الدُّنْيَا كَأَنَّكَ غَرِيبٌ أَوْ عَابِرُ  
سَبِيلٍ وَعَدَّ نَفْسَكَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْقُبُورِ تَقِيَّةَ الْبُخَارِيِّ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne-Umar (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) caught me by a part of my body (by way of emphasis) and said: "Live in this world in such a way as if you are a stranger or a traveller on the high way and consider yourself as one among the dead who are already in graves".

### EXPLANATION

To live the life of a Momin (true Muslim) presupposes a definite attitude of mind. As stated in the Holy Qur'an, a true Muslim is deep in his love for Allah. His affinities for worldly belongings or worldly relations are superficial only to discharge his obligations under the injunctions of Islam. Among his own kith and kin he lives like a stranger and looks upon this world, as a means of transport which he uses as a traveller on his journey to Allah and the eternal life in the Hereafter. He lives in this world as if he were dead. This signifies his complete dissociation of the mind from worldly attractions and sensual desires which land a man invariably into sin and disobedience.

## CHAPTER - II

## HADITH NO. 99

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ مَرَّ بِنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَآتَانَا وَابْنِي نَعْتَيْنِ شَيْئًا فَقَالَ مَا هَذَا يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ قُلْتُ شَيْءٌ تَصْلِحُهُ قَالَ أَلَا مَرَأَسُورٌ مِنْ ذَلِكَ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا أَحَدُ ثَلَاثٍ غَرِيبٌ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abdullah, son of Amr (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) passed by us while myself and my mother were repairing (some thing) with mud. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "What is this O Abdullah". I replied: "This is a thing (wall or roof) which we are repairing". He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The command (decree of death) is quicker than that" -- (Ahmed, Trimizi).

## EXPLANATION

The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) diverted attention of his companion from the concrete to the abstract, or for that matter, from the temporal to the eternal. The companion Abdullah was engaged in the repair of his house. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) told him that repair of actions and intentions was more deserving of his attention because death knew no time and could come to him sooner than the completion of the small repair undertaken by him and by his mother.

**HADITH NO. 100**

وَعَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ  
يُهْرِيقُ الْمَاءَ فَيَسْتَمِمْ بِالْتُّرَابِ فَأَقُولُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ  
الْمَاءَ مِنْكَ قَرِيبٌ يَقُولُ مَا يَبْدُرِينِي لَعَلِّي لَا أَتْلَعُهُ رِقَاءً فِي شَوْجِ  
السَّنَةِ وَأَبْنُ الْجَزْدِيِّ فِي كِتَابِ الْوَقَائِدِ

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Ibne Abbas (رضي الله عنه) that after urine, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) used to purify and clean with clay when I told him "O Prophet of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم), water is close by you (for cleaning and purification). He said: "May be that I cannot approach it (death may overtake me sooner).

**HADITH NO. 101**

وَعَنِ أَنَسِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ هَذَا ابْنُ آدَمَ  
وَهَذَا آجَلُهُ وَوَضَعَ يَدَهُ جَنْدًا فَنَاءً ثُمَّ بَسَطَ لِقَالِ وَتَحَامَلُهُ  
رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "This is the son of Adam (man) and this is his death -- placing his hand on the nape Anas (impressing that death was as near to man as the nape)." Thereafter he stretched his hand beyond and said "And the hopes of man are there -- (i.e., the hopes extend even far beyond man's death)". (Tirmizi)

**EXPLANATION**

Man engages himself so deep in vain hopes and plans of worldly life that he becomes forgetful of his death which overtakes him suddenly and un-expectedly and deprive him of all chances of good deeds. It is, therefore,

unwise to get absorbed in worldly affairs without due care for the eternal life and preparation for that life.

**HADITH NO. 102**

وَعَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَرَسَ  
عُودًا ابْنَيْنِ يَدَانِهِ وَأَخْرَجَ إِلَى جَنْبِهِ وَأَخْرَجَ بَعْدَ فَقَالَ أَتَدْرُونَ مَا  
هَذَا قَالُوا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَهْلَهُ قَالَ هَذَا الْإِنْسَانُ وَهَذَا الْأَجَلُ  
أُرَاهُ قَالَ وَهَذَا الْأَمَلُ فَيَتَعَاطَى الْأَمَلَ فَلَحِقَهُ الْأَجَلُ دُونَ الْأَمَلِ نَوَافُ  
فِي مَشْرِجِ النَّوَى -

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Abu Saeed Khudri (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) fixed a stick into the ground in front of him and fixed another stick close by its side and fixed yet another stick into the ground at a distance from the previous two sticks. Then he asked: "Do you know what it is," the companions replied: "Allah knows it better and His Apostle." The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) then said: "This (first) stick is the man and the second one (close to it) is his death and the third one (at a distance from both) is the (vain) hope of man. Man continues to remain occupied with his hopes and desires and death overtake him long before his desires see their fulfilment".

**EXPLANATION**

When there is no escape from desires, a man should be wise enough to excel in good deeds so that when death overtakes him, he is not left with the grief of losing precious life-time without preparation for the eternal life after death.

**HADITH NO. 103**

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ



أَعْمَارُ أُمَّتِي مَا بَيْنَ السِّتِينَ إِلَى سَبْعِينَ وَأَقَلَّهُمْ مَنْ يَجُوزُ ذَلِكَ  
رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ وَذَكَرَهُ إِثْبُتُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحُدَيْرِيِّ بِإِسْنَادٍ

### TRANSLATION — البرقي

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The life time of persons belonging to my Ummah (followers of Islam) will be between sixty and seventy years and very few among them will exceed this age".

### EXPLANATION

When so much has been known by a Muslim regarding his age, it is only meet and proper that he should not waste his precious life time in frivolous and useless occupation to earn the displeasure of Allah. When a Muslim believes that an eternal life is to follow this worldly life, he should seriously prepare for it by performing acts of charity and benevolence, obedience to God and His Holy Prophet and should shun and avoid carnal desires and base urges of human nature which land a person into abysmal depths of sin and disloyalty to Allah, earning his displeasure.

Life is real, life is earnest and the grave is not its goal.

Dust thou art, to dust returnest, was not spoken of the soul.

If we live soulfully, we shall save our souls and win a covetous life in the paradise.

## CHAPTER - III

## HADITH NO. 104

وَ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ شُعَيْبٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ  
 عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ أَوَّلُ صَلَاحٍ هَذَا الْأُمَّةِ الْيَقِينُ وَالزُّهْدُ  
 أَوَّلُ فَسَادِهَا الْبُخْلُ وَالْأَمَلُ رَوَاهُ الْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شُعَبِ الْإِيمَانِ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Amr (رحمه الله), son of Sohail on the authority of his father and grandfather that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The first morality of this community consists in faith and abstemiousness and the first of their corruption is lies miserliness and vain hopes". (Bi Haqqi)

## EXPLANATION

By faith is meant the firm belief in the sustenance of Allah which He has promised to provide to every living being on earth. Abstemiousness means disregard and want of inclination to the worldly pleasure and prosperity. When a man has unwavering faith in the promise of Allah for livelihood, he will not be a miser. When he will have no affinity or attraction for the pleasures of worldly life, he will not indulge in vain hopes and expectations and will not be lazy or unmindful in the performance of good deeds. Belief in the following realities will determine perfection of faith of a true Muslim:

- (i) Firm belief in the oneness of Allah and that nothing can happen without His order.
- (ii) Firm belief in the promise of Allah to provide sustenance or livelihood.
- (iii) Firm belief that good and bad deeds will be suitably rewarded by Allah after death.
- (iv) Firm belief that Allah, the Exalted, knows all our actions and all conditions of our minds.

Imam Abul Hassan Shazli has stated that two qualities play the role of a curtain between Allah and His servant -- first is the anxiety for livelihood and second is the fear of human beings who are all alike.

### HADITH NO. 105

وَعَنْ سُفْيَانَ الثَّوْرِيِّ قَالَ لَيْسَ الزُّهْدُ فِي الدُّنْيَا بَلْبُسٍ لُغْلِيظٍ وَالْمُخْتَنِ  
وَأَكْلِ الْجَسْبِ إِنَّمَا الزُّهْدُ فِي الدُّنْيَا قَصْرُ الْعَمَلِ رِقَاءً فِي شَرْحِ السَّنَةِ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated that Sufyan Soori (a famous Muslim saint) said: "Abstemiousness does not consist in the wearing of coarse and thick clothes or in eating unpalatable food. The reality of abstemiousness consists in cutting down the worldly desires.

### EXPLANATION

Abstemiousness is regarded as the opposite of worldliness. It is a quality of the mind. The mind should rise up and above all worldly desires, temptations, avarice and longings and should be sound with Allah and saturated with His love and never failing memory. At this stage of the mind, worldly possessions or indulgence in legitimate will not be harmful. As against this, poverty and rough living will not be called abstemiousness if the desires for worldly belongings and comforts and prosperity persist in the mind and keep it uneasy and remote from the love and memory of Allah. Real "Zuhd" or austerity will be achieved by raising the mind above all worldly considerations and shutting its doors to aught except the love and the obedience of Allah. It has a very high spiritual status and cannot be achieved without very hard efforts in seeking correct religious knowledge and making that knowledge the basis of very superior good deeds performed purely for the pleasure of Allah.

**HADITH NO. 106**

وَعَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ مَا رَأَيْتُكَ وَسَمِعْتُ مَا سَمِعْتُ  
 بِالزُّهْدِ فِي الدُّنْيَا قَالَ طَيْبٌ الْكُتُبِ وَقَصْرُ الْأَمَلِ زُودًا  
 الْمُبْتَدِئِينَ فِي شُعْبِ الْإِيمَانِ -

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Zaid (رحم الله عليه), son of Hussasin that Imam Malik was asked as to what abstemiousness was. He replied: "Livelihood by lawful means and minimum worldly desires". (Bi Haqqi)

**EXPLANATION**

Lawful food begets good deeds and unlawful food leads to bad deeds. In the Holy Qur'an, Allah Almighty has commanded: "O believers! eat from the pure and lawful things which We have bestowed on you by way of sustenance and be grateful to Allah for His blessings if you really worship Him alone. "Zuhd", or abstemiousness really consists in using lawful means of livelihood and in remaining contented with what Allah has bestowed by way of sustenance and to keep the worldly desire at the lowest minimum. To abstain from lawful good things of worldly life or to squander wealth in order to create a sense of "poverty" is far from the exalted state of abstemiousness.

## LOVE OF WEALTH AND LONG LIFE FOR THE OBEDIENCE OF ALLAH.

### (CHAPTER - I)

#### HADITH NO. 107

وَعَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ قَالٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ لِعَبْدٍ التَّقَى الْغَنَى رِزْقًا مُسْلِمًا وَذِكْرًا خَفِيًّا  
 ابْنُ عُمَرَ لَا حَسَدَ إِلَّا فِي اثْنَيْنِ فِي بَابِ فَضَائِلِ الْقُرْآنِ -

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Sa'ad (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Allah loves a servant who is pious and wealthy and who lives in obscurity".

#### EXPLANATION

A pious man is one who does not indulge in prohibited things and does not spend his wealth in unlawful pursuits. Wealthy does not stand only for one who has enough wealth. It is also applicable to a person who is happy and contented with whatever he possesses of worldly means and his mind is always sound with Allah. The word "Khafee" stands for a person who does not mix up much with the public and lives in obscurity or one who worships Allah in privacy and silently spends in His cause without any ostentation. This Hadith also emphasises the preference of aloofness in social relations.

## CHAPTER - II

## HADITH NO. 108

وَعَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ أَنَّ تَجْرُلًا قَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَحَى النَّاسِ خَيْرٌ قَالَ  
 مَنْ طَالَ عُمْرُهُ وَحَسُنَ عَمَلُهُ قَالَ فَأَحَى النَّاسِ شَرٌّ قَالَ مَنْ  
 طَالَ عُمْرُهُ وَسَاءَ عَمَلُهُ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ وَالذَّارِمِيُّ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Bakrah (رضي الله عنه) that a man said: "O Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)! who are the best of people?" "He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: Those who have long age and who perform beautiful deeds (during a long life time)". He again asked; "Who are the worst of people?" The Holy Prophet replied: "Those who have long age but have performed evil deeds (during a long life time)". (Trimizi)

## EXPLANATION

A long age can be used both ways - for good deeds and for bad deeds -- both ways causing an accumulation of virtue or evil.

## HADITH NO. 109

وَعَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَخَى بَيْنَ رَجُلَيْنِ  
 فَسُئِلَ أَحَدُهُمَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَمَاتَ الْأُخْرَى بَعْدَهُ بِمَجْعَةٍ أَوْ نَحْوِهَا فَسَلَّمَ  
 عَلَيْهِ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا قُلْتُمْ قَالَ أَرَادْنَا اللَّهُ أَنْ يُغْفِرَ لِمَنْ  
 يَتَّخِذُهُ وَيُتَّخِذُهُ لِصَاحِبِهِ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَأَيُّ مَلُوكٍ بَعْدَ  
 مَلُوكِهِمْ وَعَمَلُهُ بَعْدَ عَمَلِهِمْ وَقَالَ مِمَّا بَعْدَ بَعْدِ بَعْدِ بَعْدِ بَعْدِ  
 بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ مِنْ رِجَالٍ أَمْزَجُوا الْأُزْدَ وَالنَّسَابِيَّ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Obaid (رضي الله عنه), son of Khalid that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) arranged brotherhood between

two men. One of them was killed in the cause of Allah (while fighting) while the other died his natural death after about a week of the former's death. The companions offered his funeral prayers and the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) asked them: "What did you say in your prayer?" The companions replied: "We prayed to Allah to forgive him and have mercy on him and join him (in paradise) with his martyr companion". The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Then where is his prayer which he offered after his martyred companion and his good deeds which he performed after him (or) where is his fasting after his companions? The difference in the position in paradise of the two companion is as great as the distance between the earth and the sky". The Holy Prophet (pace be on him) implied that the companion who died natural death after his slain companion will get a higher reward because he was able to accumulate more virtues to his account due to longer life spend in the obedience of Allah.

### EXPLANATION

Martyrdom is a great distinction. The second companion who died later on his bed unlike the previous one who died on the battlefield was also engaged on duties of guard near the Muslim army. His performance was also a part of the Holy war was against infidels. As such his, good deeds after the death of his companion plus his duties as a guard of the Muslim army won him a higher position than that of the man who died fighting in war, a weak earlier.

### HADITH NO. 110

وَعَنْ أَبِي كَبْشَةَ الْأَنْمَارِيِّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ ثَلَاثُ أَقْسَامٍ عَلَى بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ وَأَحَدٌ لَكُمْ حِدِيثًا فَاحْفَظُوهُ فَمَا مَا الَّذِي أُقْسِمُ عَلَيْكُمْ فَإِنَّهُ مَا تَقْسِمُ مَالٌ حَبْلِي مِنْ مَدَنَةٍ وَلَا لِيْلَمْرَبِدًا مَظْلَمَةً صَبَرْتُ عَلَيْهَا إِلَّا زَادَهُ اللَّهُ بِهَا حِرًا وَلَا تَقْرَبُوا عَهْدَ أَبِي مَسْلُومٍ إِلَّا

قَالَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ بَابٌ فَفَرَدَ مَا الَّذِي أَحَدًا تَكْرَهُ فَاحْفَظُوهُ فَقَالَ إِنَّمَا الدُّنْيَا لِمَنْ بَعَثَهُ لَعْنَةُ نَبِيِّ عَبْدِ  
رَبِّهِ رَزَقَهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا وَعِلْمًا فَهُوَ يَتَّقِي فِيهِ رَبَّهُ وَيَعْمَلُ رَحِمَةً وَيَعْمَلُ بِلَدِّهِ فِيهِ بِحَقِّهِ هَذَا يَا أَهْلَ  
الْمَنَازِلِ وَعَبْدٌ رَزَقَهُ اللَّهُ عِلْمًا وَلَمْ يَزُرْهُ مَالًا فَهُوَ صَادِقُ التَّيْبَةِ يَقُولُ لَوْ أَنَّ لِي مَالًا لَعَمَلْتُ  
فِيهِ بِعَمَلِ فُلَانٍ فَاجْرُهُمَا سَوَاءٌ وَعَبْدٌ رَزَقَهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا وَلَمْ يَزُرْهُ عِلْمًا فَهُوَ يَدَّخِرُ خَطِيئَةً فِي مَالِهِ  
بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ لَا يَتَّقِي فِيهِ رَبَّهُ وَلَا يَعْمَلُ رَحِمَةً وَلَا يَعْمَلُ فِيهِ بِحَقِّهِ هَذَا يَا خَبِيثَ الْمَنَازِلِ وَعَبْدٌ كَرِهَ  
يَزُرُّهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا وَلَا عِلْمًا فَهُوَ يَقُولُ لَوْ أَنَّ لِي مَالًا لَعَمَلْتُ فِيهِ بِعَمَلِ فُلَانٍ فَهُوَ نَيْبٌ وَرِزْقُهُمَا  
سَوَاءٌ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا حَدِيثٌ صَحِيحٌ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Kabsha Anmari (رضي الله عنه) that he heard the prophet of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saying: "There are three things which, I assert on oath, are absolutely correct and I narrate to you a "Hadith" which you must guard properly. The three things for the truth of which I swear are: (i) the wealth of a man has not diminish due to charity and alms-giving; (ii) Whoever displays forbearance on being appressal and insulted, Allah the Exalted, makes him more honourable (in His esteem); (iii) Whoever takes to begging, Allah, the Exalted opens for him the gates of poverty and want". After this, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) narrated the Hadith which he had cautioned to be guarded. He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "his world is for four types of persons: (i) It is for a servant of Allah who has been bestowed both abundance of wealth and abundance of religious knowledge so that he fears Allah like a pious man in the expenditure of his wealth and he spends it on his poor relatives and on other good causes to win the pleasure of Allah and a position of distinction among good and virtuous Muslims; (ii) the second person is one who has been given knowledge but no wealth. Due to his correct knowledge, he entertains good intentions and has a wish to spend like the good wealthy man described above. Allah, the Exalted will reward him like



the first person and both will have an equal status in the Hereafter; (iii) the third person is one who has been given wealth but no knowledge (to guide his behaviour and course of action). For want of correct knowledge he spends recklessly without fear of Allah. His money is not spent on his poor relatives or on other good occasions to win the pleasure of Allah. This man is worst in the judgement of Allah; (iv) The fourth type of the man is one who has been given neither wealth nor knowledge. Due to ignorance of the commands of Allah and due to his blind love for the worldly life, he wishes that he had abundance of wealth so that he may also spend recklessly without regarding the rights of Allah and His poor human beings. Such a person is at par with the wicked man described above and will have an equal position in the list of sinners.

### EXPLANATION

The intention referred to in the above saying stands for a bad intention to commit sin but for the practical impediments in the way of committing a sin. But the intention, although punishable and blameworthy, cannot be treated at par with actual performance of a sin. Mere idea of a sin is not punishable because ideas come and go. When an idea becomes firm in the mind, it becomes an intention to commit the sin and the man starts moving in the direction of means to fulfil his evil intention. It means punishment becomes due only for the evil intention.

### HADITH NO. 111

وَعَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى إِذَا أَرَادَ بِعِبْدٍ خَيْرًا اسْتَعْمَلَهُ فَفَعِلَ وَكَيْفَ يَسْتَعْمِلُهُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ يُرْفِقُهُ لِعَمَلٍ سَالِحٍ قَبْلَ الْمَوْتِ وَرَأَى التِّرْمِذِيُّ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "When Allah, the Exalted, intends to favour a servant, He uses him (for his purposes)". He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was asked; "How does Allah, the Exalted use a servant?" He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replied: "He grants him the power and the courage for virtuous deeds till his death". (Tirmizi).

### EXPLANATION

This Hadith establishes that a longer life full of good deeds is better than a short life without many good deeds.

### HADITH NO. 112

وَعَنْ شَدَّادِ بْنِ أَوْسٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
الْكَيْسُ مِنْ دَانَ نَفْسَهُ وَعَمِلَ لِمَا بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ وَالْعَاجِزُ مَنْ أَتْبَعَهُ  
نَفْسَهُ هُوَ بِهَا وَتَمَتَّى عَلَى اللَّهِ رِكَاءُ التَّوَمِيدِ أَيُّ وَابْنُ مَا حَبَبَهُ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Shaddad (رضي الله عنه), son of Aus that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Wise and prudent is one who has tamed his self to be humble and obedient to Allah and who performs deeds which shall be profitable for the eternal life after death. And impotent and disabled is one who blindly follows the carnal desires and (yet) cherishes vain hopes of forgiveness by Allah (and a pleasant life in the Hereafter).

### EXPLANATION

To hope for the mercy and forgiveness of Allah while persisting in His disobedience and in evil deeds, is

indeed nothing short of self-deception. Allah, the Exalted, says in the Holy Qur'an: "Surely the mercy of Allah is very close to those who perform good deeds". The self-deception of a man becomes evident when we see that, believing (claiming to believe) that Allah is merciful, a self-deceived man continues to follow his lust and carnal desires and does not repent and return to Allah to reform himself. The self-same man knows that Allah, the Exalted, has taken on Himslef to provide sustenance but he does not sit at home with vain hopes that Allah will provide. he runs about and makes all possible efforts to earn livelihood. Then he is not prepared to take a risk. The great saint, Maroof Karkhi has emphasised that to seek paradise without good deeds is nothing short of an evil deed itself. To hope for intercession without love for and without obedience of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) is nothing short of a folly. Another great saint of Islam, Hassan of Basra, said: "To entertain high hopes of a pleasant life in the paradise without good deeds is to live in the fools' paradise". To tame the animal carnal self, it is necessary to develop the habit of self-accounting every morning and every evening. If one finds progress in good deeds one should be grateful to Allah. If one finds deterioration, one should repent and make amends.

## CHAPTER - III

## HADITH NO. 113

عَنْ رَجُلٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ كُنَّا فِي  
مَجْلِسٍ فَطَلَعَ عَلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَعَلَى رَأْسِهِ  
أَنْزَمَاءٌ فَقُلْنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ تَرَكَ طَيْبَ النَّفْسِ قَالَ آجَلَ قَالَ ثُمَّ  
خَاصَ الْقَوْمُ فِي ذِكْرِ الْغِنَى فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
لَا يَأْسُ بِالْغِنَى لِمَنِ الْغِنَى اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَالصِّحَّةُ لِمَنِ الْغِنَى  
خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْغِنَى وَطَيْبَ النَّفْسِ مِنَ النَّعِيمِ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ.

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by one of the companions of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) who said: "We were together in a gathering when the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) appeared and his head was moist due to bath. We respectfully said: "O Apostle of Allah! We are finding you happy at this moment". He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replied: "Yes!" After this, the people started talking about wealth. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "There is no harm in wealth for one who fears Allah, the Exalted and Great and for a pious man, good health is better than wealth and cheerfulness is one of the gifts of Allah". (Tirmizi)

## HADITH NO. 114

وَعَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ التَّمِيمِ قَالَ كَانَ الْمَالُ فِيهَا مَضَى بَيْعَهُ فَأَمَّا  
الْيَوْمَ فَهُوَ تَرْتُّبُ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَقَالَ لَوْلَا هَذِهِ الدَّانِيَةُ لَكُنْتُ مِنْ  
بَنِي هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُلُوكِ وَقَالَ مَنْ كَانَ فِي يَدَيْهِ مِنْ هَذِهِ شَيْءٌ فَلْيَبْضُغْهُ  
فَاتَهُ رَمَانٌ إِنْ اخْتَارَ كَانَ أَوَّلَ مَنْ يَبْدُلُ فِيْنَهُ وَقَالَ  
الْحَلَالُ لَا يَخْتَلُ السَّرْوَى - نَفَاهُ فِي شَوْحِ الشَّيْءِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by the famous Muslim saint Sufyan Soori who said: "During the day gone-by wealth was looked upon as a detestable thing but in our times, it is the shield of a faithful Muslim (with which he can effectively defend his faith)". He went on to say: "But for those golden coins (dinars), the rulers of our time would treat us like their handkerchief. Whosoever has some wealth, he should not waste it but should try to increase it by lawful means because we are living in an age when a needy man will not hesitate to sell his faith for fulfilment of his worldly needs." He added: "Wealth which is lawfully earned seldom goes waste in unlawful channels of expenditure". (Ahmad)

### EXPLANATION

The lawful wealth should be spent frugally and carefully so that not a single penny is spent in an evil cause and the wealth becomes a source of support for faith in hours of difficulty.

### HADITH NO. 115

وَعَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَأْتِي مَلَكٌ  
يَوْمَ الْوَيْمَةِ آيُنَ أَبْنَاءِ السِّتِينَ وَهُوَ الْعُمُرُ الَّذِي قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَوْلَكُمْ نِعْمَتُهُمْ  
مَا يَتَذَكَّرُونَ مِنْ نَذَائِهِمْ وَجَاءَ كَرُمُ النَّذِيرِ رَوَاهُ الْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شُعَبِ الْإِيمَانِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibn-e-Abbas (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "On the Day of Judgement, a herald or public caller will call out loudly; where are people who live for sixty years in the world. And this age (of 60 years) is that particular period of life about which Allah, the Exalted, has stated in the Holy Qur'an: "Have we not granted you a (sufficiently) long life during which

a lover of guidance could take to guidance and a preacher (who warned in time) had come to you". (Bi Haqqi)

### EXPLANATION

Long life of sixty years is a great latitude given to human beings to correct themselves and repent and revert to goodness. If a person remains misguided even at an advanced age of sixty, Allah Almighty will be justified in dealing with him according to the law laid down by him for the punishment of mischief mongers.

### HADITH NO. 116

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ شَدَّادٍ قَالَ إِنَّ لِقْرَامِتَ بَنِي عُدْمَةَ ثَلَاثَةٌ  
 أَوَّلُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَأَسْلَمُوا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ  
 وَسَلَّمَ مَنْ يَكْفِينِيهِمْ قَالَ مَلْعَةٌ فَأَنكَأُوا عِنْدَهُ فَبَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ  
 عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِنِشْأَفَخْرَجَ فِيهِ أَحَدُهُمْ فَاسْتَشْهَدَ ثُمَّ بَعَثَ بِنِشْأَفَخْرَجَ  
 فِيهِ الْآخَرُ فَاسْتَشْهَدَ ثُمَّ مَاتَ الثَّلَاثُ عَلَى فِرَاقِهِمْ قَالَ قَالَ مَلْعَةٌ  
 فَرَأَيْتُمْ هَؤُلَاءِ الثَّلَاثَةَ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَرَأَيْتُمُ الْمَيْتَ عَلَى فِرَاقِهِ  
 أَمَا مَهُمْ وَالَّذِي اسْتَشْهَدَ آخِرًا يَلِيهِ وَأَوَّلُهُمْ يَلِيهِ  
 فَذَلِكَ خَلْفِي مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَذَكَرْتُ لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 ذَلِكَ فَقَالَ مَا أَنْكَرْتَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَفْضَلَ عِنْدَ  
 اللَّهِ مِنْ مُؤْمِنٍ يُعَمِّرُ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ لِتَسْبِيحِهِ وَتَكْبِيرِهِ  
 وَتَهْلِيلِهِ-

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abdullah (رحمى الله عنه), son of Shaddad that three men belonging to the tribe of Bani Uzrah came to the audience of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and embraced Islam. The Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said to the companions "who will look after them on my

behalf?”. Talhah (رضي الله عنه) replied: “I shall do so”. So the three gentlemen stayed with him. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) sent an army to fight the infidels. One of the gentlemen from Bani Uzrah joined this army and was slain in the encounter. Then a second army was sent out and the second man from Bani Uzrah joined this second army. He was also slain in the encounter. The third man of Bani Uzrah died later his natural death on the bed. Talhah said: “I saw in my dream that the three gentlemen were all in the paradise in such order that the man who died on his bed last of all was leading the other two in the paradise. He was followed by the man who died in the second battle and last of all was the man who died in the first battle with the infidels”. Talha said: “I felt a sort of doubt in the mind regarding the comparative position of the three men as I saw them in my dream”. I mentioned this to the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) who said: “What made you doubtful about their position (as shown to you in your dream). No one is better in the estimate of Allah than a faithful Muslim who has lived longer life in Islam and has had greater chances for the glorification and praising of Allah, exalting and magnifying His name and invoking the oneness of Allah.

### EXPLANATION

The third man who died on the bed also got his reward for being slain in the cause of Allah because he had also come forward with the same firm intention. Since he lived longer in the world, he was able to add to his record of deeds such virtues as Tasbeeh Takbeer and Tehleel which, as already described, stand for glorification of Allah, magnifying His great name and praising His oneness as the One and only Deity fit to be worshipped to the exclusion of false gods.

**HADITH NO. 117**

وَعَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَمِيرَةَ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ إِنْ عَبْدًا أَلْخَرَ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ مِنْ يَوْمٍ وُلِدَ إِلَى أَنْ يَمُوتَ هَرِمًا فِي طَاعَتِي اللَّهُ لَعَنَهُ فِي ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ وَلَوْ دَأَبْتَهُ رُدُّهُ إِلَى الدُّنْيَا كَيْمَا يَزِدَّ أَدَمِينَ الْأَجْرَ وَالنَّوَابِزَ لَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Muhammad (رضي الله عنه), son of Abi Umairah who was a companion of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "If a servant (of Allah) falls prostrate on his forehead in the worship of Allah from the day he was born till he becomes old and ultimately dies, he will regard all this life long worship as much too humble and will wish that he was sent back to the world to afford him still more time for the worship of Allah so that his reward increases in the Hereafter. (Ahmad)

**EXPLANATION**

When man will see the generous reward given by Allah for the good deeds performed in the worldly life, man will desire for a second life term in this world to enable him to perform greater deeds of obedience and to reap still greater rewards.

**TRUST AND FORBEARANCE**

The reality of trust in Allah consists in having firm and unshaking faith in His promise for sustenance. This, however, does not presuppose the giving up of the necessary mean of livelihood. To adopt all the worldly mean and yet to look upon Allah as the real giver of sustenance constitutes the reality of "Tawakkal" or trust in Allah.

Forbearance or patience consists in bearing cheerfully all the hardship and unpleasantness which may rise in the process of obeying the injunctions of Allah and in



avoiding His prohibition. To remain happy and unmoved at the decree of Allah and to seek His forgiveness and tranquility under all circumstances is of the essence of patience. To obey commendments, shun all prohibitions, cheerfully face the decree of Allah and to avoid unnecessary association with the worldly affairs constitute the real spirit of patience.

## CHAPTER - I

## HADITH NO. 118

وَعَنْ صُهَيْبٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
عَجَبًا لِمَا أَمْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَمْرُهُ كُلُّهُ خَيْرٌ وَلَيْسَ ذَلِكَ لِأَحَدٍ  
إِلَّا بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِنْ أَصَابَتْهُ سَرَاءٌ هَلَكَ فَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَهُ وَإِنْ  
أَصَابَتْهُ ضَرَاءٌ صَبَرَ فَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَهُ رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Sohaib (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "How wonderful is the position of a Momin (faithful Muslim). All his conditions of life are good for him and this is his great distinction. If he is placed in a state of happiness (due to prosperity, good health, peace of mind and courage to perform good deeds), he becomes grateful to Allah and this gratitude is good for him (because it wins the pleasure of Allah and is responsible for an increase in the blessings of Allah). If, on the other hand, a faithful Muslim is afflicted with poverty, disease or grief and he exhibits patience in such unpleasat situations, it is also good for him (because it equally wins the pleasure of Allah). (Muslim)

## EXPLANATION

Gratitude and patience are both high qualities of character and are possessed by those who remember Allah under all conditions of life. A true Muslim takes every situation in life as from Allah who is the ultimate creator of all causes and effects. If he is well off, he does not exult and does not take to vanity and pride. If he is in trouble he does not lose patience and does not take to crying, weeping and complaining against the decree of Allah.

**HADITH NO. 119**

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 الْمُؤْمِنُ الْقَوِيُّ خَيْرٌ وَأَحَبُّ إِلَى اللَّهِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِ الضَّعِيفِ  
 وَفِي كُلِّ خَيْرٍ بِإِخْرَاصٍ عَلَى مَا يَنْفَعُكَ وَاسْتَعِينُ بِاللَّهِ وَلَا تَعُوجُزُ  
 وَلَنْ آصَابَكَ شَيْءٌ فَلَا تَقُلْ تَوَأْنِي فَعَلْتُ كَذَا وَكَذَا أَوْ لِيَنَّ  
 قُلْ قَدَرًا لِلَّهِ وَمَا كَفَاءٌ فَعَلْتُ فَإِنَّ لَوْ تَفْتَحُ عَمَلُ الشَّيْطَانِ رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "A true Muslim who is strong is better and dearer to Allah than a weak believer and there is (positive) good in every Momin, be he strong or weak. Whatever benefits you (religious knowledge and good deeds), you should be greedy to acquire it. And seek the help of Allah and do not become impotent and idle. If any mishap overtakes you, you should not say: "Had I done such and, such a thing, I could have avoided it. But you should say: 'Allah has decreed what he desired; because the word "If" opens the performance of Devil and creates idle thoughts". (Muslim)

**EXPLANATION**

The use of word "if" has been prohibited while discussing day to day happenings of life because the use of this word presupposes that man has a decisive role to play in the affair of life. This is an incorrect belief which is based on ignorance of the knowledge of reality. The reality is that Allah is the decisive authority in the human affairs. Whatever comes to pass in our lives - be it good or bad, useful or harmful, it happens with the knowledge and intention of Allah. What we consider to be bad or harmful today, it may appear to be good and useful tomorrow in the Hereafter. Our knowledge of life is so

short and limited that we can not easily catch or understand the wisdom behind Divine decision and actions. The use of the word "if" is permitted where it is used to depict loss or sorrow or where a good is missed by a pious man because he will attribute the loss to his carnal self and will seek the protection of Allah from its evil.

## CHAPTER - II

### HADITH NO. 120

وَعَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ لَوْ أَنَّكُمْ تَتَوَكَّلُونَ عَلَى اللَّهِ حَقَّ تَوَكُّلِهِمْ لَرَزَقْنَاكُمْ مِمَّا يَرْزُقُ الطَّيْرَ تَعْدُ رَحِمًا صَا وَتَرْوِحُ بِطَانًا رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Umar (رضى الله عنه), son of Khattab that he heard the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) say: "If you repose your full and complete trust in Allah, He would surely provide you sustenance as He provides sustenance to birds which go out hungry in the morning but return home with full stomachs in the evening. (Tirmizi, Ibn Majah)

### EXPLANATION

The fulness of trust in Allah consists in the firm belief that our loss and gain, sustenance, poverty or epulance, good health and illness, honour and dishonour, life and death are all in the hands of Allah, the Exalted. The proper attitude of mind would be not to exaggerate in the effort for acquisition of worldly blessings but to differentiate between lawful and unlawful means and never to acquire any thing by unlawful means. This also does not nullify the role of effort in the acquisition of

blessings. Human effort is actually a part of the Divine decree without which nothing comes to be bestowed by Aliah on the human beings. To plan and to try is as good as the stretching of a beggar's bowl before Allah, the Great Benefactor who will grant what man has planned and tried to acquire.

### HADITH NO. 121

وَعَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ لَيْسَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ يُقَرِّبُكُمْ إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَ  
 يُبَاعِدُكُمْ مِنَ النَّارِ إِلَّا قَدْ آمَرْتُكُمْ بِهِ وَلَيْسَ شَيْءٌ يُقَرِّبُكُمْ  
 مِنَ النَّارِ وَيُبَاعِدُكُمْ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ إِلَّا قَدْ نَهَيْتُكُمْ عَنْهُ  
 وَإِنَّ الرُّوحَ الْأَمِينَ وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ وَإِنَّ رُوحَ الْقُدُسِ نَفَسَ فِي  
 رُوعِي أَنْ نَفْسًا لَنْ تَمُوتَ حَتَّى تَسْتَكْمِلَ رِزْقَهَا إِلَّا وَأَنْفَقُوا  
 اللَّهُ وَأَجْمَلُوا فِي الطَّلَبِ وَلَا يَحْمِلَنَّكُمْ اسْتِطْوَ الرَّسُولِ  
 أَنْ تَطْلُبُوا بِمَعَاصِي اللَّهِ فَإِنَّهُ لَا يُدْرِكُ مَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ إِلَّا  
 بِطَاعَتِهِ وَرَوَاهُ فِي شَرْحِ السُّنَّةِ وَالْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شَرْحِ  
 الْإِسْبَاحِ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ لَمْ يُذَكِّرْ أَنَّ رُوحَ الْقُدُسِ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne Masoud (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "O ye people: There is nothing which may bring you close to paradise and take you farther from the Hell-fire than what I have enjoined you to do. And, there is nothing which may take you closer to the Hell-fire and take you remoter from the Paradise than what I have prohibited you from. And the Angel Ruhul-Amin (Gabriel) put this thing in my mind that no living soul will die until it has received its complete share of sustenance (decreed and pre-destined by Allah). Then you

should fear Allah and be moderate in your efforts to acquire sustenance. If there is some delay in the sustenance to reach you, you may not be led to acts of disobedience and to committal of sins in your anxiety to obtain livelihood without further loss of time. What is in the possession of Allah, it can be (and ought to be) obtained only through acts of His obedience.”

### EXPLANATION

If a sinner and a disobedient person is rolling in wealth, his wealth is a curse on his soul because anything which makes a man remote from Allah is nothing but a curse. Similarly, a disease or a trouble or poverty which take a man closer to Allah, is always a blessing in disguise.

### HADITH NO. 122

وَعَنْ أَبِي ذَرِّعَةَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ الرَّهَادَةُ فِي الدُّنْيَا لَيْسَتْ بِتَحْرِيمِ الْحَلَالِ وَلَا إِتِمَاعِ الْمَالِ وَلَكِنَّ الرَّهَادَةَ فِي الدُّنْيَا أَنْ لَا تَكُونُ بِمَا فِي يَدَيْكَ أَوْ تَكُونَ بِمَا فِي يَدَيِ اللَّهِ وَأَنْ تَكُونَ فِي قُرَابِ الْمُصِيبَاتِ إِذَا أَنْتَ أُصِيبْتَ بِهَا أَوْ تَغُيبَ فِيهَا نَوَازِلُهَا أَوْ يُقْبِلَتْ لَكَ رِقَابُ التَّزْمِيدِ وَأَنْ تَمَاجَتَ وَقَالَ التِّرْمِذِيُّ هَذَا حَدِيثٌ غَرِيبٌ وَعَمْرُو بْنُ وَاقِدٍ لَرَأَى مَثَلَهُ الْحَدِيثُ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Zarr (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: “Austerity in life does not consist in discarding (as unlawful) what Allah has made lawful nor does it necessitate the wasting or squandering of wealth. Abstemiousness in reality consists in depending on what is in the Hands of Allah (but is unseen) and not placing reliance on what your own hands possess (of wealth). And this is also part of austerity that, whenever you happen to be afflicted with any trouble, you should bear it patiently with hope of good reward and compensation in the Hereafter; and if this affliction is

prolonged for you, you should love it as a lasting feature of life”.

### EXPLANATION

It may again be emphasised that “Zuhd” or indifference to worldly benefis, otherwise called abstemiousness, consists in accepting as lawful for all time what Allah has made lawful and response the fullest confidence in the sustenance of Allah. The third important feature is to get pleased with the decree of Allah despite its better character.

### HADITH NO. 123

وَعَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ كُنْتُ حَلَفْتُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَوْمًا فَقَالَ يَا عَلِيُّمُ احْفَظِ اللَّهَ  
يَحْفَظْكَ احْفَظِ اللَّهَ تَجِدْهُ مُجَاهِدًا وَإِذَا سَأَلْتَ فَاسْأَلِ اللَّهَ وَإِذَا اسْتَعْنَيْتَ فَاسْتَعِنْ بِاللَّهِ وَاعْلَمْ  
أَنَّ الْأُمَّةَ لَوِ اجْتَمَعَتْ عَلَى أَنْ يَنْفَعُوكَ بِشَيْءٍ وَلَمْ يَنْفَعُوكَ إِلَّا بِشَيْءٍ قَدْ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ لَكَ وَلَوْ  
اجْتَمَعُوا عَلَى أَنْ يَضُرُّوكَ بِشَيْءٍ لَمْ يَضُرُّوكَ إِلَّا بِشَيْءٍ وَعَدَّ كِتَابَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ رُفِيعًا وَلَا تَلَامُ  
وَحَفَّتِ الصُّحُفُ رِوَاةُ التِّرْمِذِيِّ وَآخَرِهِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne Abbas (رضي الله عنه) that he was riding behind the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) when he (صلى الله عليه وسلم): “O boy! you guard the injunctions and prohibitions of Allah, Allah will protect you (against worldly calamities and troubles in the Hereafter). You protect the Divine rights (i.e. always remember Him and think over the wonders of His creature), you will find Him in front of you (ready to grant your prayers). when you have to ask, you should ask Allah (alone). When you have to seek help, you should seek (only) His help. Know it for certain that if all the human beings join to bestow a benefit on you, they whould never do it except to the extent Allah has destined for you. Similarly if all the human beings get together to harm you, they will never harm you except to

the extent Allah has destined for you. The pens have been lifted and the registers are already dry". (Ahmed & Tirmizi).

### EXPLANATION

To find Allah in front means to feel that Allah is watching you and you are seeing Him. This is an exalted state of mind which goes by the name of "Ehsan". To comprehend perpetual presence of Allah is an act of meditation which goes by the name of "Maraqbah". At an advanced stage of this spiritual exercise, a pious man views nothing in existence except the Presence of Allah. This state of the mind goes by the name of "Mashahidah" or perception.

### HADITH NO. 124

وَعَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ قَائِلٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنْ سَعَادَةٍ  
 ابْنِ الْأَدَمِ رِضَاؤُهُ بِمَا قَضَى اللَّهُ لَهُ وَمِنْ شَقَاوَةِ ابْنِ الْأَدَمِ تَرْكُهُ  
 اسْتِخَارَةَ اللَّهِ وَمِنْ شَقَاوَةِ ابْنِ الْأَدَمِ سَخَطُهُ بِمَا قَضَى اللَّهُ  
 لَهُ رِزَاؤُهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا أَحَدٌ مِنْ غَرِيبٍ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Sa'ad (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "A sign of the happiness of a man is to get pleased with the decree of Allah. And (a sign of) his wretchedness is to give up seeking goodness and blessings from Allah. And this is also (a sign of) wretchedness of a man that he should get displeased and angry with the decree of Allah".-- (Ahmed and Trimizi)

### EXPLANATION

It is meet and proper for a man that he should continue to beg the blessings and benediction from Allah. Then he should remain pleased and happy with what Allah



grants him by way of blessings and good things of this world. This is a good spiritual state of the mind. This will afford him leisure for the worship of Allah. In all matters and conditions of life, a pious man always acts on the counsel of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) in that: he always seeks goodness and favour of Allah, Always adopts the middle way in expeditious. To remain happy and pleased with the decree of Allah, even if the decree is bitter and unpleasant, is the correct way to win the pleasure of Allah. This is indeed a recognition of the fact that Allah is all-knowing and whatever He decides is best calculated to our advantages. Quite often we like things which are harmful to us and we dislike things which are useful to us. The knowledge of reality of things belongs to Allah who is our best Friend. We must conform to His judgments and decisions.

## CHAPTER - III

## HADITH NO. 125

عَنْ جَابِرِ أَنَّكَ عَلَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ تَبَلَّ نَجْدًا فَلَمَّا  
 قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَدِمَ مَعَهُ فَأَذْرَبَتْهُمُ  
 الْأَعْيُنُ فِي أَرْدَابِ الْبُخَيْرِ الْعِصَا وَنَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَتَفَرَّقَ  
 النَّاسُ يَسْتَوِلُونَ بِالشَّجَرِ فَنَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ تَحْتَ شَجَرَةٍ  
 فَعَلَى بِهَا سَيْفَهُ وَبَيْنَمَا تَرْمَهُ فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 يَدْعُونَا وَإِذَا عِنْدَهُ أَعْرَافِي فَقَالَ رَأَيْتَ هَذَا الْخَنْزِرَ عَلَى سَيْفِي وَأَنَا  
 نَائِمٌ فَأَسْتَيْقِظُ وَهُوَ فِي يَدِي فَصَلَّيْنَا قَالَ مَنْ يَمْنَعُكَ مِنِّي  
 فَقُلْتُ اللَّهُ تَلَمَّا وَلَمْ يُعَاقِبْهُ وَجَلَسَ مَتَقِنٌ عَلَيْهِ وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ  
 أَبِي بَكْرٍ إِلَى سَيْفِي فِي مَسِيرِيهِ فَقَالَ مَنْ يَمْنَعُكَ مِنِّي قَالَ  
 اللَّهُ نَسَقَطَ السَّيْفُ مِنْ يَدِي فَأَحَدَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 وَسَكَرَ السَّيْفُ فَقَالَ مَنْ يَمْنَعُكَ مِنِّي فَقَالَ كُنْتُ خَائِدًا جِدِي  
 فَقَالَ تَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ لَا وَاللَّحْيِ  
 أَعَاهَدُكَ عَلَى أَنْ لَا أَقَاتِلُكَ وَلَا أَكُونُ مَعَكَ نَوْمًا تَوَاتُفَكَ  
 فَعَلَى سَيْفِيهِ فَأَلَا أَصْحَابَهُ فَقَالَ جِئْتُمْكُمْ مِنْ عِنْدِ خَيْرِ النَّاسِ  
 هَكَذَا فِي كِتَابِ الْحُمَيْدِيِّ فِي الرِّيَاضِ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Jabir (رضي الله عنه) that he joined the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) in the fighting on the side of Nejd. On return from the expedition, Jabir also accompanied the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). The companions were overtaken by mid-day in a jungle which abounded in acacia trees. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and the companions scattered beneath different shady trees (to spend a comfortable noon). The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) stayed under an acacia tree and hung his sword with a twig of the tree. All of us went into nap when suddenly the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) called us loudly. We (woke up and) saw that a rustic beduin was standing by his side. When we gathered around him, he (صلى الله عليه وسلم) told us that this beduin drew his

sword on me (ﷺ) when I was asleep. I woke up and saw that he had my sword naked in his hand and he was asking me: "Who will save you from me?" I replied: "Allah (will save me). I repeated this thrice". The Prophet (ﷺ) did not punish him and himself sat down.

Abu Bakr Al-Isma'ili narrated in his 'Sahih' (a compilation of the sayings of Holy Prophet: ﷺ): "The beduin said: who will save you at my hands?" The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) replied: "Allah" On hearing this, the sword fell down from the hand of the beduin. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) picked up the sword and said to the rustic: "Now, who will save you from me?" The beduin said: "Pleace be a kind apprehender." The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Bear witness that there is no deity except Allah and that I am the Apostle of Allah". The rustic replied: "No. (I shall not embrace Islam). Yet I give you a firm covenant that I shall not fight you nor shall I join those who may fight against you". The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) set him free. The rustic came to his people and said: "I have come to you from a man who is the best of mankind".

#### HADITH NO. 126

وَعَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ  
إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ آيَةً لَوْ أَخَذَ النَّاسُ بِهَا لَكَفَتَهُمْ وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ  
يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا وَيَرْزُقْهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ رَوَاهُ  
أَحْمَدُ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ وَالذَّارِقِيُّ -

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Zarr (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: "I know a verse (of the Holy Qur'an); if people were to act upon it, it would suffice them. The verse is:

وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا وَيَرْزُقْهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ -

lit: Whoever fears Allah, Allah will provide him an escape (from worries) and will provide him sustenance from sources unthought of by him. (Ahamd, Ibn Majah)

### EXPLANATION

Allah almighty always delivers a pious man from all sorts of anxieties, worries and sorrows and grants him sustenance or livelihood from sources which are beyond his imagination.

### HADITH NO. 127

وَعَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ أَقْرَأَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنِّي أَنَا الرَّتَمَانُ ذُو الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينِ رِوَاةُ الْبُرْدَاكِ وَالْبُرَيْدِيِّ  
وَقَالَ هَذَا أَحَدُ بَيِّنَاتِ حَسَنِ صَحِيحِهِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne Masued (رحمى الله) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) taught me this verse:

“Lit: I am indeed the greatest sustainer who possesses real solid power (to provide).”

### EXPLANATION

The above version is rare. The common version of this verse as it appears in the Holy Qur'an is this:

“Verily, Allah is the Greatest sustainer who possesses real solid power (to provide).”

**HADITH NO. 128**

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ كَانَ آخِرَانِ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَكَانَ أَحَدُهُمَا يَأْتِي النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَالْآخَرُ يَحْتَرِفُ نَشَا الْمُحْتَرِفِ أَخَاهُ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ لَعَلَّكَ تَزْرُقُ بِهِ رِزْقَهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا حَدِيثٌ صَحِيحٌ غَرِيبٌ.

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that during the Holy Prophet's (صلى الله عليه وسلم) time, there were two brothers one of whom used to call on the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and the other kept busy to earn his livelihood. The earning brother complained to the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) against his brother (that he did not earn his livelihood). The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said to him: "May be that you are being provided sustenance due to him". (Trimizi)

**EXPLANATION**

This Hadith clearly lays down the principle that acquisition of religious knowledge may well be preferred to ordinary pursuits for earning livelihood provided a man is unmarried and has no family burdens to bear. It is also incumbent on such a student of religious knowledge not to beg for his sustenance. It also proves that financial support of helpless relatives brings blessings and abundance in the livelihood.

**HADITH NO. 129**

وَمَنْ عَمِرُوا بِنِ الْغَائِسِ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ قَلْبِي بِنِ آدَمَ بِكُلِّ وَادٍ شَعْبَةٌ مِمَّنْ أَسْبَعَهُ قَلْبُهُ الشَّعْبُ كُلُّهَا لَمْ يَمُتْ بِنِ اللَّهِ بِأَيِّ وَادٍ أَهْلَكَ وَمَنْ تَوَكَّلَ عَلَى اللَّهِ لَفَاءَ الشَّعْبِ رَوَاهُ ابْنُ مَكْجَانَ.

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Amr (رضي الله عنه), son of Al-Aas that the

Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Verily the mind of a man is (like) a twig of every jungle (i.e., it is filled with all sorts of considerations and worries). So, whoever allows his mind to get entangled in the various considerations (of worldly life), Allah does not care in which of the jungles of (mental discard) he is made to die. And, he who places his reliance on Allah in all matters, Allah suffices to rectify all his affairs". (Ibn Majah)

### EXPLANATION

This Hadith teaches a mental exercise which consists in disbanding all vulgar thoughts which enter the mind and appropriating one single and solid thought that Allah is sufficient as guide and support in the affairs of life. This attitude of the mind comes from constant memory of Allah and constant attention, on the life in the Hereafter. The reward of this exercise is that the human mind is properly disciplined and vulgar ideas do not enter its gates. Man with such a state of mind lives a perfectly peaceful life which is the envy of rulers.

### HADITH NO. 130

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ قَالَ رَبُّكُمْ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ  
 لَمَّا رَأَى عِبَادِي إِذَا طَاعُونِي لَأَسْقِيَنَّهُمُ الْمَطْرَ بِرِيَالِ اللَّيْلِ وَأَطْلَعْتُ عَلَيْهِمُ  
 الشَّمْسَ بِالنَّهَارِ وَلَمَّا سَمِعْتُهُمْ صَوْتَ الرَّعْدِ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Your Lord (Allah), the Exalted and the High says: If my servants obey me, I would send rains on them during the night and would make the sun to rise on them during the day and would not make them hear (the frightening) noise of thunder". (Ahmad)

## HADITH NO. 131

وَعَنْهُ قَالَ دَخَلَ رَجُلٌ عَلَىٰ أَهْلِهِ فَلَمَّا رَأَىٰ مَا بِهِمْ مِنَ الْعَاجِزَةِ حَزَرَ إِلَىٰ الْبَرِيَّةِ فَلَمَّا نَازَلَ مَرَاتَهُ  
قَامَتْ إِلَىٰ الرَّطِيٍّ فَوَضَعَتْهَا إِلَىٰ النَّوْرِ فَصَجَّرَتْهُ ثُمَّ قَالَتْ اللَّهُمَّ انزُرْنَا فَنَنْظُرَتْ فَإِذَا الْعَجِنَّةُ قَدْ  
أُمْلَتْ قَالَتْ وَذَهَبَتْ إِلَىٰ النَّوْرِ فَوَجَدَتْهُ مُمْلِكًا قَالَ فَوَجَعَ الرَّزْجَمُ قَالَ أَصَبْتُمْ بَعْدِي شَيْئًا  
قَالَتْ مَرَاتَهُ نَعَمْ مِنْ رَتِيكَ وَقَامَرَأَى الرَّطِيَّ قَدْ كَرِذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ أَمَا إِنَّهُ  
لَوْ لَمْ يَرْفَعْهَا لَمْ تَنْزَلْ تَدْرُسُ إِلَىٰ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ زَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ-

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that a man came to his family. Seeing them in utter need of food and sustenance, he went away to the jungle. His wife saw that her husband had gone away (due to poverty and shame); she got up, went to the hand-mill and put it in proper form (for grinding). Then she went to the oven and made it hot. Then she prayed "O Allah: Grant us sustenance". Then she saw that the cavity round the hand-mill was full (of flour). Then she went to the oven and saw that it was full of loaves". Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) continued to narrate: "Meanwhile her husband returned and asked: "Did you receive any eatables after I left?" The wife replied: "Yes. From our Lord". So the man went up to the hand-mill (and lifted its upper part to see the wonderful happening). The whole incident was narrated to the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) who said: "Had this man not lifted the upper part of the hand-mill, it would have continued to remain in motion and to yield flour till the Day of Judgment." (Ahmad)

## EXPLANATION

This miracle was wrought in the life time of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) for one of his followers owing to his perfect reliance on Allah and his full faith in His promise for sustenance.

**HADITH NO. 132**

وَعَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ الرِّزْقَ لَيَطْلُبُ الْعَبْدَ كَمَا يَطْلُبُهُ أَجَلُهُ تَوَاهُ الْبُرُوعِ فِي الْحَلِيَّتِ.

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Abu Dardaa (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The sustenance certainly seeks and pursues a man just as the appointed hour of death seeks and pursues him".

**EXPLANATION**

Just as death is certain to reach a man, the livelihood or sustenance destined for a man is equally certain to reach him. It is, therefore, improper to show anxiety and impatience in quest for sustenance. To adopt means and ways for the acquisition of livelihood is permitted but these should be no exaggeration in such efforts.

**HADITH NO. 133**

وَعَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَحْمِي نَيْبَاتٍ مِنَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ صَوْرَةً قَوْمَهُ فَأَدْمُوهُ وَهُوَ يَمْسَحُ الدَّمْعَ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ وَيَقُولُ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِقَوْمِي فَإِنَّهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ مَتَّفِقٌ عَلَيْهِ.

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Ibne Masued (رضي الله عنه): "Even now, I am seeing the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), as it were, when he narrated the story of one of the prophets of a past age how his people beat him so much that he bled. He was



wiping blood from his face and saying (all the time): “O Allah! forgive my people because they are unaware of my reality (and the reality of my mission).” (Agreed)

### EXPLANATION

It may be inferred from this Hadith that disobedience due to ignorance is a lesser sin than disobedience despite knowledge. The great scholar, Ibn Hajr Asqalani says: “The Prophet of Allah referred to in the above Hadith appears to be Prophet Noah (عليه السلام). He was physically tortured by his people and time and again he bled and lay upon the ground (weak and unattended). Regaining his powers, he again got up and started his mission with the self-same zeal, sincerity and fervour. It is also surmised that the incident pertains to the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) himself who was similarly mal-treated on the Day of Ohud.

### HADITH NO. 134

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَنْ يُؤِدَّ اللَّهُ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُصِيبْ مِنْكُمْ رَوَاهُ الْإِسْحَاقِيُّ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: “Whomsoever Allah intends to bestow goodness, He puts him in affliction and trial”. (Bukhari)

### EXPLANATION

Trials and tribulation, disease and afflictions help to soften the ego of a man, shape him spiritually into a better man, cause forgiveness of his past sins and acts of disobedience, raise a man's status in the Hereafter and awaken him from deep slumber of neglect and forgetfulness.

## HYPOCRACY AND HEARING

The arabic word "Riaa" stands for ostentation. A hypocrite performs good deeds to inspire respect and regard for him in the hearts of people. He is not sincere to himself or to his Lord Creator because good deeds are always performed with a sincere desire to earn the pleasure of Allah and to benefit the life after death. The purpose of ostentation in deeds is to seek worldly gains and a position of respect in the society. At the same time, if sincere deeds inspire spontaneous love and respect for a true Muslim, this will not be "Riaa" but a gift of Allah. The mark of distinction between the two states -- the desirable and the undesirable -- is that, admiration of a good deed performed sincerely will not cause any exultation or pleasure in the mind of the doer. On the other hand it will inspire a source of gratitude for Allah who has granted the courage and power for the performance of good deeds. A sincere Muslim will avoid ostentation in his good deeds at every stage of the performance - at the initial stage, in the midst of the deed and at the final or conclusive stage. An incident may be quoted to demonstrate the difference between a sincere deed and a hypocritical deed. Maulana Ashrafi Ali Thanwi narrated: "A man twice performed the Haj pilgrimage. Some one came to see him. He called his servant and said to him within hearing of the guest: Bring him water (zamzam) from the flask which I purchased on the occasion of the second Haj". This lost the reward of two Haj performances with the utterance of one small sentence.

## CHAPTER - I

## HADITH NO. 135

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَنْظُرُ إِلَى صُورِكُمْ وَأَمْوَالِكُمْ وَلِحِينِ يَنْظُرُ إِلَى  
 قُلُوبِكُمْ وَأَعْمَالِكُمْ رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Verily Allah, the Exalted, does not see towards your figures and your wealth. He actually sees towards your minds and your deeds". -- (Imam Muslim).

## EXPLANATION

When minds and deeds are the real sources for the pleasure of Allah, it is incumbent on a sincere Muslim to guard his mind from vulgar thoughts and imagination and to embellish his good deeds with sincerity of purpose and beauty of performance.

## HADITH NO. 136

وَعَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى  
 أَنَا غَنِيٌّ الشَّرْكَاءُ عَنِ الشِّرْكَاءِ مَنْ عَمِلَ عَمَلًا أَشْرَكَ فِيهِ مَعِيَ  
 غَيْرِي تَرَكْتُهُ وَشِرْكَاهُ وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ فَأَنَا مِنْهُ بَرِيءٌ هُوَ الَّذِي  
 عَمِلَهُ - رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ -

## TRANSLATION

It is also narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Allah, the Exalted has said: I dissociate Myself from the partnership of partners (attributed to Me). Whosoever performs a deed (of

obedience or worship) in which any one has been associated as My partner, I shall reject such a man and shall reject his partnership (with Me). Another version of the saying is: "I have nothing to do with such a deed and such a deed as well as its doer will belong to the partner for whom it was performed".

### EXPLANATION

Ostentation and show are the apposite of mincerity in the performance of good deeds. Actions without sincerity are soul-less performance which do not deserve any reward. It is, therefore, proper that pleasure of Allah should be the only aim of all good deeds.

### HADITH NO. 137

وَعَنْ جُنْدَبٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
مَنْ سَمِعَ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ بِهِ وَمَنْ يَرَأَى يَرَأَى اللَّهُ بِهِ مَنَّفِقٌ عَلَيْهِ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Jundab (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Whosoever performs good deeds for his fame and publicity, Allah, the Exalted, will make him widely known for his (hidden) evil intentions. And, whosoever indulges in show and ostentation (for self publicity), Allah, the Exalted, will unveil to him the punishment designed and intended for insincere and self-seeking performances of (good) deeds.

### HADITH NO. 138

وَعَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ قِيلَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
أَرَأَيْتَ الرَّجُلَ يَعْمَلُ الْعَمَلَ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ وَيُحَدِّثُ النَّاسَ  
عَلَيْهِ وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ وَيُحِبُّهُ النَّاسُ عَلَيْنِي قَالَ تِلْكَ عَابِلٌ

بُشْرَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَوَاةٌ مُسَلِّمَةٌ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Zarr (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was asked to express his opinion about a person who performed good deeds and people admired him for those good deeds or people loved him for his good deeds. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "This (uncalled for and not intended) admiration is (in the nature of) immediate good news".

### EXPLANATION

When a person is sincere in his obedience to the orders of Allah, he is made dear to the people by an act of Allah Himself. Since he never asked for such admiration or love and never worked for it, it may well be treated as a demonstration of the pleasure of Allah in this world. The real reward and display of Divine pleasure will be seen in the Hereafter.

## CHAPTER - II

## HADITH NO. 139

وَعَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ مَنْ كَانَتْ نِيَّتُهُ طَلَبَ  
 الْآخِرَةِ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ غِنَاءَ فِي قَلْبِهِ وَجَمَعَ لَهُ شَمْلَهُ وَأَتَتْهُ الدُّنْيَا وَهِيَ  
 رَاعِمَةٌ وَمَنْ كَانَتْ نِيَّتُهُ طَلَبَ الدُّنْيَا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ الْفَقْرَ بَيْتَ  
 عَيْنَيْهِ وَشَدَّتْ عَلَيْهِ أُمْرًا وَلَا يَأْتِيهِ مِنْهَا إِلَّا مَا كُتِبَ لَهُ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ  
 وَرَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَاللَّاحِقِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Whoever has made the acquisition of the Hereafter as his goal, Allah, the Exalted, makes his mind indifferent to worldly gains, feeling sufficiency in Whatever he possesses, makes all his affairs harmonious for him so that he has perfect peace of mind and the worldly (gains) comes to him under compulsion (from Allah). And (as against this), whoever sets this worldly life as his goal, Allah will bring forth want and poverty beneath his very eyes, will cause all his affairs to be scattered and disordered and worldly prosperity will not come to him except to the extent pre-destined for him". (Tirmizi & Ahmed).

## EXPLANATION

Greed and avarice and blind pursuit of worldly gains will not do any good to man. He will lose his peace of mind and always remain perturbed and worried, discontented and miserable. As against this, a seeker of the Hereafter will remain mentally composed and peaceful, hopeful of receiving every good thing here and in the Hereafter and ever expectant of a pleasant life after death.

**HADITH NO. 140**

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ بَيْنَا أَنَا فِي بَيْتِي فِي مَصَلَايَ  
إِذْ دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَجُلٌ فَأَعْجَبَنِي الْعَالُ الَّذِي رَأَيْتُ عَلَيْهَا فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ رَحِمَكَ اللَّهُ يَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ لَكَ أَجْرَانِ أَحْرَا السِّرِّ وَ  
أَجْرُ الْعَلَانِيَةِ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا حَدِيثٌ غَرِيبٌ -

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that he said to the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم): "O Apostle of Allah! I was offering prayers in my place of worship in my house when a man entered the house. I felt delighted that the man saw me in a good condition. (Would it be show, astentation or hypocrisy?)". The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "O Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه)! May Allah have mercy on you. You will be twice rewarded, once for worship in privacy and secondly for worshipping openly."

**EXPLANATION**

Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) was one of those companions who were nearest to the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). His state of delightedness was based on very noble thoughts and feelings. He was happy to realise that Allah Almighty revealed one of his good conditions to the people around him. It could also be due to his wish that all Muslims take to sincere worship of Allah like himself who was a true pupil and disciple of the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

**HADITH NO. 141**

وَعَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ فَمِ  
أَخْرِ الرَّمَانِ رِجَالٌ يَخْتَلُونَ الدُّنْيَا بِالَّذِينَ يَلْبَسُونَ لِلنَّاسِ جُلُودَ  
الضَّانِّ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ أَلْسِنَتُهُمْ أَحْلَى مِنَ السُّكَّرِ وَقُلُوبُهُمْ قُلُوبُ الدُّنْيَا  
يَقُولُ اللَّهُ أَيْ يَغْتَرُونَ أَمْ عَلَى يَجْتَرُونَ قَبِي خَلْفًا لَا بَعَثَ عَلَى

أُولَئِكَ مِنْهُمْ قِسْمَةٌ تَدْعُ الْعَالِمِينَ فِيهِمْ حَيْرَانٌ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is (also) narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Some people will appear in the last epoch of history who will deceive the worldly groups by (display of) religious signs (such as) wearing goat skins (to impress their abstemiousness and austerity). Their tongues (speech) will be sweeter than sugar (but) their minds will be like the minds of wolves (hard and devoid of human mercy). Allah (the Exalted) says about such hypocrites: "Are they intent upon deceiving Me or are they themselves in deception due to the latitude I have given them. I swear by My Exalted, Self that I will let loose on them such misery, trial and affliction from among themselves (in the shape of ruthless and cruel rulers) that even the wisest among them will become helpless and surprised (to realise that there was no way of deliverance from the tortures and the affliction being faced by the natives as a whole).

### EXPLANATION

Every good Muslim must inculcate the habit of setting pious aim and selfless goal before performance of all good deeds. The pleasure of Allah without any personal feeling of gratification must be the set purpose behind all virtuous deeds.

### HADITH NO. 142

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ  
 لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ شِرَّةً وَرَيْلٌ شِرَّةٌ فَشِرَّةٌ فَإِنْ صَاحِبَهَا سَدَّ دَوَابَّهَا  
 فَارْجُوهُ وَإِنْ أَسْبَغَ إِلَيْهَا بِلَا صَاحِبٍ فَلَا تَعْدُوهُ  
 رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ -



### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "For every thing there is an excess and a zeal. And for every zeal, there is a languor. If an attitude of moderation is adopted in every action, it would lead to success and salvation. If, on the other hand, an action is started with such a dash and fervour that people raise their fingers to point out the excessive speed and volume, such a doer will not be counted among the successful."

### EXPLANATION

The principle of golden mean is applicable to all virtuous deeds the performance of which is intended to bring salvation. Excess and exaggeration is bad even in acts of worship. The best of deeds are those which, though small in volume, are performed with steadfastness. Some time the reaction to a life of severes austerity and dedication is very unpleasant. A very pious man suddenly changes over to a life of sin and profligation to the astonishment of his admireres. Golden mean in all functions of human life is the key to a successful life. The human nature is such that, if its lagitimate physical and carnal desire are suppressed for a long time, it reacts very sharply. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), therefore, taught his followers to fast and to break the fast; to worship during day and night and also to give rest to the body and the eyes; to marry and to beget children even while following a life of austerity.

### HADITH NO. 143

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ يَحْسِبُ مُرِيًّا  
مِنَ الشَّرِّ أَنْ يَشَارَكَ إِلَيْهِ بِأَدْوَابِهِ فِي دِينٍ أَوْ دُنْيَا أَوْ مِنْ عَصَمِهِ  
اللَّهُ زَوَاةَ الْبَيْعَةِ فِي شَعْبِ الْإِيمَانِ.

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضى الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "So much of evil is sufficient for (the condemnation) a man that fingers are raised at him in religious or worldly matters except for a man who is guarded by Allah".

## EXPLANATION

To crave for distinction in life is a psychological weakness of man which at times, makes him transgress all limits of decency and Divine laws laid down for good behaviour. A man may be religious type or a purely worldly man, if he endeavour for limelight in his society, he is surely doing harm to his soul. Obscurity with good deeds performed silently is far better for the salvation of a man than pomp, glory and a position of distinction.

## HADITH NO. 144

وَعَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَ يَوْمَئِذٍ إِلَى مَسْجِدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
فَوَجَدَ مَعَاذَ بْنَ جَبَلٍ قَاعِدًا عِنْدَ قَبْرِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَبْكِي فَقَالَ مَا  
يُبْكِيكَ قَالَ يُبْكِينِي شَيْءٌ سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ  
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ إِنَّ أَسِيرَ الرِّبَايَا شِرْكٌ وَمَنْ عَادَى إِلَهُهُ وَلِيًّا فَقَدْ بَارَزَ اللَّهَ  
بِالْمَحَارَبَةِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْأَبْرَارَ الْأَخْفِيَاءَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا عَابُوا لَمْ يَتَقَدُّوا وَإِنْ  
حَضَرُوا لَمْ يَدْعُوا وَلَمْ يَقْرَبُوا قُلُوبُهُمْ مَصَابِعِ الْهُدَى يَخْرُجُونَ مِنْ كُلِّ  
غَبَاءٍ مُظْلِمَةٍ تَرَوَاهُ أَبْصَاحَهُ وَالْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شُعَبِ الْإِيمَانِ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Umar, son of Khattab (رضى الله عنه) (the second Caliph of the Holy Prophet of Islam: (SA) that one day he went out to the Mosque of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). He found Mo'aaz (رضى الله عنه), son of Jabal sitting by the grave of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and weeping. He enquired: "What makes you weep?" Mo'aaz replied: "What I heard from the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saying:

‘Verily a little bit of display (of virtue) is a kind of polytheism and, whosoever is enimical to a friend of Allah, he has (as it were) challanged Allah (the Almighty) to fighting and war. Verily Allah loves those virtuous and pious people who are in obscurity so that, when they are absent, no body enquires about them; when they are present, they are not called out to the forefront nor they are respectfully offered a seat to sit down close by. Their hearts are the torch-light of guidance. They appear (in society) from every obscure place of habitation.

### EXPLANATION

The cause of weeping is slight polytheism and bearing of grudge against that rea; friends of Allah most of them being hidden and away from lime light. The friends of Allah are seldom recognized openly. They are under a Divine cloak and none except Allah knows them in reality. The God-fearing people are often in rough physical condition with dis-havelled hair and dust-stained bodies. People little care for them but Allah knows their worth and has such regard for them that, if they swear by God for some thing particular, that something must take place instantaneously. None can join the comity of divine friends except those who are really God-fearing.

### HADITH NO. 145

وَعَنْ شَدَّادِ بْنِ أَوْسٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ مَنْ صَلَّى يُرَاءِي فَقَدْ أَشْرَكَ وَمَنْ صَامَ يُرَاءِي فَقَدْ أَشْرَكَ وَمَنْ تَصَدَّقَ يُرَاءِي فَقَدْ أَشْرَكَ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Shaddad Bin Aus (رضي الله عنه) that he heard the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saying: “Whosoever says prayers to show (his virtue), he is guilty of polytheism; whosoever keeps a fast to display (his piety)

he has committed polytheism; and whosoever gives in charity for ostentation, he has committed polytheism”

### EXPLANATION

Any good deed which is performed for display (of piety), it is polytheism in its worst form. However open polytheism is idol-worship.

### HADITH NO. 146

وَعَنْ مَعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ يَكُونُ  
فِي آخِرِ الزَّمَانِ أَقْوَامٌ اخْوَانُ الْعِلَاقِيَّةِ أَعْدَاءُ السَّرِيَّةِ قَبِيلٌ  
يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَكَيْفَ يَكُونُ ذَلِكَ قَالَ ذَلِكَ بِرَغْبَةٍ بَعْضُهُمْ  
إِلَى بَعْضٍ وَرَهْبَةً بَعْضُهُمْ مِنْ بَعْضٍ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Mo'az Bin Jabal (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: “During the last periods of this world's life some people shall appear who will apparently claim to be friends but they will be enemies secretly.” Being asked how shall this happen, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) elaborated: “This will happen because people will become covetous and greedy to one another and some will become fearful of others”.

### EXPLANATION

Friendship will be built on worldly considerations. When worldly gain will not be required, friendship will disappear. Their friendship and their enmity will not rise from any motive of love for Allah or for righteousness. Moral values will disappear and all human relationships -- good or bad -- will arise from purely worldly motives.

## HADITH NO. 147

وَعَنْ شَدَّادِ بْنِ أَوْسٍ أَنَّهُ بَكَى فَقِيلَ لَهُ مَا سَبَّكَ قَالَ شَيْءٌ سَمِعْتُ  
 مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ لَدَا كُرْتِهِ قَابِئًا فِي  
 سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ أَنْخَرُونَ عَلَى أُمَّتِي النَّارَ  
 وَالشَّهْوَةَ الْخَفِيَّةَ قَالَ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَتَشْرِكُ أُمَّتَكَ مِنْ بَعْدِكَ قَالَ  
 نَعَمْ أَمَا أَنْهَكُمْ لَا يَعْبُدُونَ شَمْسًا وَلَا قَمَرًا وَلَا حَجَرًا وَلَا وُتْنَا وَلَا كُنُفَ  
 يَرَاءُونَ بِأَعْمَالِهِمْ وَالشَّهْوَةَ الْخَفِيَّةَ أَنْ يُصَيِّمَ أَحَدُهُمْ صَائِمًا فَتَعْرِضَ لَهُ  
 شَهْوَةٌ مِنْ شَهْوَاتِهِ فَيَتَوَلَّى صَوْمَهُ رَوَاهُ أَحْمَدُ وَالْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شُعَبِ الْإِسْلَامِ.

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Shaddad bin Aus (رضي الله عنه) that (one day) he wept. On being asked as to what made him weep, he said: "What I heard from the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) makes me weep. He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "I fear of secret polytheism from some of my followers". I asked wondering: "Will your followers indulge in polytheism after you?" He elaborated: "Beware! they will not worship the sun or the moon or the stones or the idols; but they will display their good deeds to earn title of piety. And they will indulge in fulfillment of low desires secretly. The way of such fulfillment will be that one of them will begin his day with fasting. But in the course of fasting, low desire of eating, or drinking or sex will rise in his mind and (instead of controlling low desires), he will hastens to break the fast.

## EXPLANATION

Ostentation or display of good deeds will constitute secret polytheism and pre-mature breaking of fast (in disregard of Divine injunction) will nullify good deeds.

## HADITH NO. 148

وَعَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ خَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
وَنَحْنُ نَتَذَكَّرُ الْمَسِيحَ الدَّجَالَ فَقَالَ أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِمَا هُوَ  
أَخْوَفُ عَلَيْكُمْ عِنْدِي مِنَ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ فَقُلْنَا بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ  
اللَّهِ قَالَ الشِّرْكَ الْخَفِيُّ أَنْ يَقْرَأَ الرَّجُلُ قِيَصِي فِي يَدِ صَلَاتِهِ  
لِيَمَازِي مِنْ نَظَرِ رَجُلٍ رَوَاهُ ابْنُ مَاجَةَ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Saeed (رضي الله عنه) who said that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) came to us (companions) who were discussing the appearance of Maseeh-ad-Dajjal. He said: "Shall I not narrate to you a thing which is more dangerous than Maseeh-ad-Dajjal?" We replied: "Why not, (O Prophet of Allah). He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "That dangerous thing is the secret polytheism which rises from display of good deeds. (For instance), a man prays and keeps adding to his acts of prayer just to tell the people around that he was a pious devotee.

## EXPLANATION

Ostentation or display of good deeds with intention of earning praise is more dangerous than the appearance of Dajjal.

## HADITH NO. 149

وَعَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ لَخُنْدِيِّ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ  
وَسَلَّمَ لَوْ أَنَّ رَجُلًا عَمِلَ عَمَلًا فِي صَخْرَةٍ لَا بَابَ لَهَا وَلَا لُكُوفَةً  
خَرَجَ عَمَلُهُ إِلَى النَّاسِ كَأَمَّا مَا كَانَ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Saeed Khudri (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "If a man does a deed in a rock which has no opening and no holes, the news of the

deed will reach the people outside, with all its details”.

### EXPLANATION

Man should not perform good deeds with intention of earning good name among the people. His secret good deeds may catch publicity by an act of God and God may make him dear among the people. Since it will be an act of God, the man will not be liable to punishment for polytheism because his sincerity in the performance of good deeds was unquestioned.

### HADITH NO. 150

وَعَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ  
إِنَّمَا أَخَافُ عَلَى هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ كُلِّ مَنْ تَلَقَى بِتَكَلُّمِهِ بِالْحِكْمَةِ  
وَيَعْمَلُ بِالْجَوْرِ رَوَى الْبَيْهَقِيُّ الْأَوْحَادِيثَ الثَّلَاثَةَ فِي شُعَبِ الْإِيمَانِ -

### TRANSLATION

Umar (رضي الله عنه), son of Khattab narrated that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: “I am afraid that this nation (my followers) may be subjected to the terror of many a hypocrite who may talk with wisdom but may act unjustly.

### EXPLANATION

Scholars of Islam with sweet speech and eloquent diction win over the hearts of simple people in this age of deception and hypocrisy. They do not act on their own knowledge and their minds are without of the light of piety or fear of Allah. When people are drawn close to them and show respect for their lofty religions status, they use them for their worldly purposes.

### HADITH NO. 151

وَعَنِ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ حَدِيثٌ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ  
وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى إِنِّي لَأَسْتُ كُلَّ كَلِمَةٍ الْحَكِيمِ أَنْ تَقْبَلَ وَلِكُنِّي

أَقْبَلُ هَمًّا وَهُوَ أَفْئَانُ كَانَ هَمًّا وَهُوَ أَفْئَانُ مَا عَنِّي جَعَلْتُ صَمْتَهُ  
 حَمْدًا لِي وَوَقَارًا وَإِنْ لَمْ يَتَكَلَّمْ رَوَاهُ الدَّارِمِيُّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Mahajir (رحمى الله عنه), son of Habib, that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Allah, the Exalted, says: I do not accept all the speech which a wise man may utter but I do accept his (good) intention and (good) inclination if his intention and inclination is really for My obedience I treat (even) his silence as My praise and My glorification even if he does not speak out (in My praise and glorification).

### EXPLANATION

Mere words and speech are no indication of sincere praise and glorification. An eloquent man may win over the audience but he may never be sincere in his utterances. On the other hand, a pious man may not indulge in more talk but his silence may be more eloquent than lofty praise and glorification because his heart is filled with the Love and respect of his Lord Creator.



## WEEPING DUE TO FEAR OF ALLAH CHAPTER - I

### HADITH NO. 152

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
رَأَيْتُ نَفْسِي بِيَدَيْهِ تَوَدَّعَلَمُونَ مَا أَحَلَّكُمْ لِبَحِيْمٍ كَثِيْرًا وَ  
لَصَحِيْمٍ قَلِيْلًا رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلواته عليه وسلم) said: "By Him" who holds my life. If you had known what I know, you would weep profusely and laugh sparingly." (Al-Bokhari)

### EXPLANATION

The Muslims have been warned in the above Hadith to shun easy and idle life and avoid the company of those who indulge in frivolous pursuits. It has been taught by scholars of great revowned that during young age, one should have more of fear than hope: and towards the second half of life, one should have more of hope than fear because, on approach of death, one should entertain maximum expectation of forgiveness from Allah and die with complete hope of His mercy.

### HADITH NO. 153

وَعَنْ أُمِّ الْعَلَاءِ الْأَنْصَارِيَّةِ قَالَتْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى  
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ رَأَيْتُ اللَّهَ لَا أَذِيْمِي وَاللَّهِ لَا أَذِيْمِي وَأَنَا  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ مَا يَفْعَلُ فِي وَلَا يَكْفُرُ رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ.

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Um-ul-Alaa Al-Ansariah (رحمى الله) who said that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "By Allah! I do not know. By Allah! I do not know. Despite the fact that I am the Apostle of Allah what is going to become of me and what is going to befall you".

## EXPLANATION

The above Hadith was uttered by the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) on the occasion of the death of Usman son of Mazoon (رحمى الله) who was one of the most important of the companions who had migrated from Mecca with the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). In the grave yard Jannet-ul-Baqeeh, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) burried him kissed on his forehead and wept on his sad demise. One of the women present on the spot addressed the departing soul in the following words: "O son of Mazoon! rejoice and be pleased with the paradise because you are ending the worldly life so well". The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) warned the women on utterance of irresponsible words about the unseen aspects of the human life. This unusual utterance of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) detected the then state of his mind that things concerning the life in the Hereafter may not be taken lightly. Only Allah knows what is in store for every soul after his death.

## HADITH NO. 154

وَعَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَرِضَتْ  
عَلَى النَّارِ قَرَأَيْتُ فِيهَا امْرَأَةً مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ تُعَذَّبُ فِي هِرَّةٍ لَهَا  
رَبِطَتُهَا فَلَمْ تَطْعَمْهَا وَلَمْ تَدَعْهَا تَأْكُلْ مِنْ خِشَائِهَا لِأَنَّهَا حَتَّى  
مَاتَتْ جُوعًا وَرَأَيْتُ عَمْرُوبَ بْنَ عَامِرٍ لِيَخْرُجَنِي يَجُرُّ قَبْضَهُ فِي  
النَّارِ وَكَانَ أَوَّلَ مَنْ سَبَّ السُّؤَالِيَةَ بِرَوَاةٍ مُسْلِمٍ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Jabir (رضي الله عنه) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The (Hell) Fire was presented to me (during the night of Ascension or during a dream or during a spiritual state of abnormal consciousness).

I saw a woman belonging to Bani Israel, who was being punished for a cat which she had tied up and to which she did not give any food nor did she set her fear so that she may feed herself on creatures of the earth. She died of hunger. And I saw Amr, son of Aamir Khuzai dragging his intestines in the Fire (of Hell) and he was the first person to free a she-camel from all labour.

### EXPLANATION

During Jahilyya or the pre-Islamic period of history, the Arabs used to set a she-camel free whenever some body reached home safe after a long and toilsome journey or some body recovered from a prolonged and dangerous illness. The she-camel which was set free was usually one which had successively given birth to she-camels. Such she camel were not pressed to any service nor were they mounted upon. Such she-camels were attributed to particular idols. The first man who started this evil custom was Amr son of Aamir Khuzai who was also the first man to introduce idol-worship in Arabia.

### HADITH NO. 155

وَعَنْ أَبِي عَامِرٍ أَوْ أَبِي مَالِكٍ لَوْلَا شِعْرِي قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ لَيَكُونَنَّ مِنْ أُمَّتِي أَقْوَامٌ يَسْتَحِلُّونَ الْحَرْقَ وَالْحَرِيرَ وَالْخُمْرَ وَالْمَعَارِفَ وَيَنْزِلُونَ أَقْوَامًا إِلَى جَنْبِ عَلِيٍّ يَزُودُ عَلَيْهِمْ بِسَارِحَةٍ تَهْمُ بِأَنْ يَهْمُوا رَجُلًا لِحَاجَةٍ فَيَقُولُونَ إِنَّهُ الْيَتَاغَدَا فَيَبْتِغِيهِمُ اللَّهُ وَيَضَعُ الْعِلْمَ وَيَمْسَعُ الْخَرِيقَ فَرَدَّةً وَ

خَنَازِيرٍ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ زَرَأُوا الْبَحَارَى -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Aamir or Abu Malik Al-Ash'ari (رضي الله عنه) that he heard the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), say "Some groups of my followers will appear who will consider to be lawful and permissible such forbidden things like silk and tissue, wine, and instruments of music. Such people will sojourn at the feet of high mountains. Needy and destitute groups of people will approach them for charity. (one sign of their prosperity will be that) their cattle will return home in the evenings well fed and full of milk. A beggar will approach them with request for the fulfilment of his needs. They will tell him (out of miserliness) to come next day. Allah will (due to their miserliness and ungratefulness) send on them His chastisement in that some of them will be killed by the fall of mountains on them and some others will be deformed and metamorphosed into monkeys and pigs who will continue in the bad shape till Day of Judgment.

### EXPLANATION

Two important inferences may be drawn from the above Hadith. One of the lessons to be remembered is that miserliness and hard-heartedness are such moral diseases which may invite punishment of Allah. The second lesson is that the punishment of metamorphosis or changes of form and face into those of ugly animals was not confined to pre-Islamic nations who committed sin, disobedience and rebellion against the orders of Allah. This mode of punishment can be inflicted even on the Muslims who commit such bad crimes. However, such instances are not available in the early and middle centuries of Islam. Such punishment may be in store for the later generations.

**HADITH NO. 156**

وَعَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا  
 أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ عَذَابًا أَبَاحَ الْعَذَابَ مَنْ كَانَ فِيهِمْ  
 ثُمَّ يُعْتَرَى عَلَى أَعْمَالِهِمْ. رَوَاهُ مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ.

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Ibne-Umar (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "When Allah sends his chastisement to a people, it overtakes every one who is among those people. Theseafter they will be resurrected (in good or bad conditions) according to their (good or bad) deeds". (Imam Bokhari & Imam Muslim).

**EXPLANATION**

When the wrath of Allah overtakes some sinful people, eve the virtuous and the obedient among them are not spared in general and overall chastisement but, on the Day of Resurrection, the good deeds of the pious and the virtuous people will benefit them and they will get their well earned reward.

**HADITH NO. 157**

وَعَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 يُبْعَثُ كُلُّ عَبْدٍ عَلَى مَا مَاتَ عَلَيْهِ رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ.

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Jabar (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Every person will be resurrected on the Day of Judgment on the self-same condition in which he died".

### **EXPLANATION**

Condition stands for condition of the mind or the state of the mind such as faithfulness or faithlessness, loyalty or disloyalty, obedience or disobedience to Allah. All is well that ends well, the salvation of a man depends on his good or bad conditions of the mind at the end of his life. Let us, therefore, pray for a glorious end in keeping with the pleasure of Allah.

## CHAPTER - II

## HADITH NO. 158

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
مَا رَأَيْتُ مِثْلَ النَّارِ نَامَ هَارِبُهَا وَلَا مِثْلَ الْجَنَّةِ نَامَ  
طَالِبُهَا رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "I have not seen any thing like the Hell-fire, the fugitive of which is sleeping nor have I seen any (pleasing) thing like the Paradise, the seeker of which is sleeping.

## EXPLANATION

The above Hadith depicts the general lethargic tendency of mankind, a majority of which is physically idol and mentally inactive. Knowing fully well and believing in the ultimate reward of human deeds, people are not found eager to avoid evil deeds which pave the road to the hell fire nor are they eager to work for the pleasant abode in paradise. It is indeed a sad commentary on the moral behaviour of mankind, and their difference.

## HADITH NO. 159

وَعَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنِّي أَرَى مَا لَا تَرَوْنَ وَلَا تَسْمَعُونَ  
مَا لَا تَسْمَعُونَ أَطْلُبُ السَّمَاءَ وَحَقِّي لَهَا أَنْ تَأْطَأَ وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ مَا فِيهَا مَوْضِعٌ  
أَرْبَعِ أَصَابِعٍ إِلَّا وَمَلِكٌ وَاصِعٌ جِهَتَهُ سَاجِدًا لِلَّهِ وَاللَّهُ لَوْ لَعَمْرُونَ مَا أَعْلَمُ  
لَضَحِكْتُمْ قَلِيلًا وَتَبْكِيكُمْ كَثِيرًا مَا تَلَدُّ ذُنُوبَ النِّسَاءِ عَلَى الْفُرْشَاتِ وَتَحْمِلُهُنَّ  
إِلَى الصُّعَدَاتِ تَجَارُونَ إِلَى اللَّهِ قَالَ أَبُو ذَرٍّ يَلِيَّتِي كُنْتُ شَجَرَةً تُعْصَدُ رَوَاهُ  
أَحْمَدُ وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Zarr (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "I see what you do not see (of the signs of approaching Doomsday and the reflections of the majesty and loftiness of Lord Creator) and I hear what you do not hear (of the secrets of the life after death and awe-inspiring events of the Doomsday). The heavens make loud noise and it does so rightly. By Allah whose Grip is on my life, there is no space as wide as four fingers but an angel of Allah is lying prostrate on it in worship of Allah. If you were to know what I know (of the ultimate reality of things), you would laugh little and weep profusely and would cease to have pleasure in the company of women in your beds. You would run away to desolate jungles crying and bewailing to Allah (for the forgiveness of your sins)." On hearing this Hadith, Abu Zarr (overpowered with fear of Allah ) said: "I wish I was a tree which was chopped off (and ceased to exist for all times).

### EXPLANATION

The noise in the heaven or the skies is due to multitudes of angels occupying every nook and corner of the skies. Some of them are kneeling, some are lying prostrate in the August presence of Allah, the Lord Creator of all, and some are standing erect most respectfully in a state of prayer. The reaction of Abu Zarr on hearing the Hadith was symbolic of the similar reaction of many other companions of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). The exceeding fear was the fear of accountability of deeds before the Tribunal of Allah.

### HADITH NO. 160

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ



مَنْ خَافَ أَذْلَجَ وَمَنْ أَذْلَجَ بَلَّغَ الْمَنْزِلَ أَلَا إِنَّ سِلْعَةَ اللَّهِ غَالِيَةٌ  
 أَلَا إِنَّ سِلْعَةَ اللَّهِ الْجَنَّةَ رِغَاءَ التَّرْمِيذِيِّ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "whoever fears (a mighty attack of the enemy), he sets forward at nightfall (to escape the enemy attack). And whoever sets out early at night, he reaches the destination (safe and sound). Hearken! The merchandise of Allah is very costly. Hearken! the merchandise of Allah is the Paradise.

### EXPLANATION

The above allegory has been stated to explain the spiritual journey of a believer. The real enemy of man is devil and the carnal self of man. Both these enemies work hard to steal away the spiritual wealth of a Muslim by temptations and allurements. A believer has, therefore, to keep vigil against any attack of devil or the carnal self of man. With sincerity of purpose and faith in the benevolence of Allah, the spiritual journey is completed in spite of all hazards. The sweet abode in the paradise is not easy to win. It is very costly and its cost is good deeds and sincere efforts for the pleasure of Allah and His Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

### HADITH NO. 161

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ يَقُولُ اللَّهُ جَلَّ ذِكْرُهُ أَخْرَجُوا مِنَ النَّارِ  
 مَنْ ذَكَرَنِي يَوْمًا أَوْ خَافَنِي فِي مَقَامٍ رَزَاةِ التَّرْمِيذِيِّ وَالْبَيْهَقِيِّ فِي كِتَابِ الْبُعْثِ وَالنُّشُورِ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Allah, the Exalted and Most High, will say (on the day of Judgment to the security guards (angels) of the Hell: "Take out of Fire any one who

remembered Me for one day or who feared Me on any one occasion”.

### EXPLANATION

Remembrance of Allah means sincere belief in His oneness. This belief, as stated in another Hadith, is the gate way to paradise. The fear of Allah stands between man and disobedience of Allah. If a man does not avoid indulgence in sin and disobedience, it does not behove him to claim fear of Allah. Fuzail, a great saint of Islam, used to say: “If any one ask you, do you fear Allah? You should keep silent because, if you affirm that you fear Allah, you are telling a lie, if you deny, you become a disbeliever.

### HADITH NO. 162

وَعَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ سَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنْ  
هَذِهِ الْآيَةِ وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْتُونَ مَا آتَوْا وَقُلُوبُهُمْ وَجِلَةٌ أَهْمُ الَّذِينَ  
يَسْرِبُونَ الْخَمْرَ وَيَسْرِفُونَ قَالَ لَا يَا ابْنَةَ الصِّدِّيقِ وَلَكِنَّهُمْ الَّذِينَ  
يَسْمُونُ وَيَسْلُونَ وَيَبْصَدُونَ وَهُمْ يَخْلُونَ أَنْ لَا يَقْبَلَ مِنْهُمْ  
أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ يُسَارِعُونَ فِي الْخَيْرَاتِ ذَرَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Lady Aisha (رضي الله عنها) that she asked the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) to explain the meaning of this verse of the Holy Qur'an:

i.e., “they gives away (wealth) in charity yet their hearts fearing God all the time.”

Does it refer to those people who drink wine and

who steal ?” The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replied! “O daughter of (Abu Baker) Siddiq! It rather refers to those (pious) people who keep fast, who say (regular) prayers and give away (their wealth) in charity yet they fear that it may not be accepted by Allah. They (indeed) are the people who excel and take precedence in the performance of good deeds”.

### EXPLANATION

The pious and God-fearing Muslims are greedy in the performance of good deeds but they are never satisfied with the quality of their deeds and continue to fear lest their good deeds may not find acceptance by Allah due to want of sincerity or imperceptible admixture of display or inferior quality. They keep seeking forgiveness of Allah after every good deed that they are able to perform with the kindness of Allah.

### HADITH NO. 163

وَعَنْ أَبِي كَعْبٍ قَالَ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا ذَهَبَ  
تِلْكَ اللَّيْلُ قَامَ فَقَالَ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ إِذْ كُرِيَ اللَّهُ جَاءَتِ  
الرَّاحِظَةُ تَتَّبِعُهَا الرَّادَةُ جَاءَ الْمَوْتُ بِمَا فِيهِ جَاءَ الْمَوْتُ بِمَا  
فِيهِ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Obayye (رضي الله عنه), son of Ka'ab that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) used to get up when one-third of the night passed away and said: “O people! remember Allah. remmeber Allah! The first blast of the last day's trumpet is approaching which will be followed by the second blast. Death has come close with all its concomitants.

## EXPLANATION

This Hadith impresses the importance of mid-night prayer called "Tahajjud" which literally means "prayer offered with an effort". The reference to the first and the second blast of the last day's trumpet is to remind about the fast approaching Doomsday. Sleeping is symbolic of death and re-awaking is symbolic of resurrection. Attention has been drawn to a daily feature of life that death and resurrection are as true and as certain as our sleeping at night and awaking in the morning.

## HADITH NO. 164

وَعَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَسْلُوَةٌ فَرَأَى لِنَاسٍ كَأَنَّهُمْ يَكْتُمُونَ  
قَالَ أَمَا لَكُمْ لَوْ كُنْتُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ هَذَا مَا لَدَاتِ لَسَقْتِكُمْ عَمَّا رَأَى الْمَوْتَ فَاحْتَرُوا ذِكْرَهَا وَظَلَمُوا لَدَاتِ  
الْمَوْتِ فَإِنَّهُ لَعَنَاتٍ عَلَى الْقَبْرِ يَوْمَئِذٍ إِلَّا تَكَلَّمْتُمْ فَيَقُولُ آتَانِيَتْ الْقَرْبَةَ وَأَنَا بَيْتٌ لَوْحَدَةٍ وَأَنَا بَيْتٌ  
الْتَرَابِ وَأَنَا بَيْتٌ الذُّرُودِ وَإِذَا ذُفِنَ الْعَبْدُ الْمُؤْمِنُ قَالَ لَهُ الْقَبْرُ مَرْجَبًا وَأَهْلًا آمَانَ كُنْتُ  
لَا حَبَّ مَنْ يَمْسِي عَلَى ظَهْرِي إِلَى إِذَا ذُفِنْتُكَ الْيَوْمَ وَصِرْتُ إِلَى فَسَدَى صَبِيحِي بِكَ قَالَ فَيَسِعُ  
لَهُ مَدَّ بَصِيرَةٍ وَيُفْتَحُ لَهُ بَابٌ إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِذَا ذُفِنَ الْعَبْدُ الْفَاجِرُ وَالْكَافِرُ قَالَ الْقَبْرُ لَمْرَجَبًا  
وَلَا أَهْلًا آمَانَ كُنْتُ لَا بَعْضَ مَنْ يَمْسِي عَلَى ظَهْرِي إِلَى إِذَا ذُفِنْتُكَ الْيَوْمَ وَصِرْتُ إِلَى  
فَسَدَى صَبِيحِي بِكَ قَالَ فَيَلْتُمُهُ عَلَيْهِمْ حَتَّى تَحْتَلِفَ أَهْلُهَا عَلَيْهِ قَالَ وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ  
وَسَلَّمَ بِأَصَابِعِهِ فَأَدْخَلَ بَعْضَهَا فِي جُوفِ بَعْضٍ وَيَقِيضُ لَهُ سَبْعُونَ تَيْسِيًا إِذَا كَانَ وَاحِدًا مَتْرَمًا  
لَفَعَةٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَا أَتَيْتَ شَيْئًا مَا يَتَيْتُ الدُّنْيَا فَيَهْمُسُنَّاهُ وَيَعْبُدُ شَيْئًا حَتَّى يَفِيضَ بِهِ إِلَى الْحِسَابِ  
قَالَ وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّمَا الْقَبْرُ رُوحَةٌ مِنْ رِيَاضِ الْجَنَّةِ وَالْحُمْرَةُ مِنْ حُمْرِ النَّارِ  
نَقَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Saeed (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) came out for prayers and saw the people in a jovial mood. He addressed them thus: "If you often remember that which destroys all sensual pleasures (i.e., death), you will be prevented from indulging in jubilation. So you should often remember (the fast

approaching) death. Every day (which dawns on the world), the grave says (as it were): 'I am the house of strangeness. I am the house of loneliness. I am the house of dust and insects. Whenever a believing (and pious) man is buried in the grave, the grave (as it were) addresses him thus. "You are welcome. You have entered a specious abode. I loved you most among people who worked on the earth. To day I have been given mastery and rule over you and you have been constrained (by death) to find your way to me. You will soon see how hospitable and kind I am towards you". The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The grave expends for the pious Muslim as far as his right can go and a door is opened for him towards the paradise (through which he is able to see his eternal abode in the paradise with all the concomitant pleasures and luxuries as well as the cool breeze of paradise comes to him every now and then)."

And, when an unbelieving or disobedient servant of Allah is buried, the grave says to him: "this abode is not specious for you, nor do I greet you. In my estimate, you were the worst of the persons who walked on me (the earth). Today I have been given mastery and rule over you and you have been driven to me under compulsion (of death). You will see how roughly I treat you." The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The grave squeezes him so much that his ribs exchange their position." The narration continues: "The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) put his fingers of one hand into the fingers of the other to demonstrate how the ribs will enter into one another. He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) continued to say: "Seventy enormous snakes will be appointed to bite and tear him till he is brought before the Divine Tribunal to render account (of his life deeds). These snakes will be so venomous that, if on of them breathes on the earth, it would lose its fertility for all time and nothing would grow on it". Abu Saeed (رضي الله عنه) said:

The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) continued to say: "The grave or burial place is either a garden among the gardens of paradise or a ditch full of fire among the hotditches of the hell".

### EXPLANATION

Remembrance of death is a sure and effective way to ward off evil acts and intentions as well as to greedily perform virtuous acts and entertain good ideas and intentions for the human race. Human body decays after death and, under normal physical laws, it is eaten away by insects and in due course it becomes part and parcel of the earth. However, bodies of prophets, martyrs in the cause of Allah and pious scholars who have lived scrupulously honest and virtuous lives, are exceptions. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) clearly indicated that: "Verily, Allah has made it unlawful for the earth to eat away the bodies of the Prophets (AS)." Similarly the Holy Qur'an emphatically commands that the martyrs in the cause of Allah may never be regarded as dead. As regards the pious scholars of Islam, a great saying of the Holy Prophet supports their claim in that their bodies will also be saved from being eaten away by insects. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The ink used by a Muslim scholar is better than the blood of the martyrs." The scholars who have lived and died for Islam are surely entitled to the great status of martyrs because they never lived a life of the flesh or carnal desires. Every moment of their valuable life time was spent in the service of human beings who were invited to the path of rectitude taught by Islam or in defending the great principles of Islam against wicked and baseless propaganda of the enemies of Islam.

**HADITH NO. 165**

وَعَنْ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ قَالَ قَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَدْ شَبِبْتَ قَالَ  
شَبِبْتَنِي سُورَةُ هُودٍ وَآخَوَاتُهَا رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ -

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Abu Johaifah (رضي الله عنه) that the companions said: "O Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) you are getting old". He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Surah Hood (a chapter of the Holy Qur'an) and other Chapters like it have made me old".

**HADITH NO. 166**

وَعَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَدْ شَبِبْتَ قَالَ  
شَبِبْتَنِي هُودٌ وَالْوَاقِعَةُ وَالْمُرْسَلَاتُ وَعَمَّا يَتَسَاءَلُونَ وَإِذَا  
الشَّمْسُ كُوِّرَتْ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ -

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Ibne Abbas (رضي الله عنه) that Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) said: "O Apostle of Allah! you have become old." He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Yes! The Surah 'Hood', 'Waqiah', 'Al-Mursalat', 'Amma Yatasa' 'aloon' and 'Iza-sh-Shamsu-Kuwwirat' -- (all these Chapters of the Holy Qur'an) have made me old".

**EXPLANATION**

These Chapters describe in great details and vivid pictures of the various varieties of punishment destined for sinners and disbelievers on the Doomsday.

### CHAPTER -III HADITH NO. 167

عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ إِنَّكُمْ لَتَمُرُّونَ أَعْمَالَ هِيَ آدَنُ فِي آعْيُنِكُمْ  
مِنَ الشُّعْرِكَةِ نَعْدَاهَا عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
مِنَ الْمُؤْتَفَاتِ يَهْنِي الْمُهْلِكَاتِ رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ.

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) who said: "You perform actions which, in your estimate, are insignificant like hair (and you are not afraid of their retribution). During the life-time of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) we used to consider the self-same actions as deviating (from the right path) or as killing of our siritual selves.

### HADITH NO. 168

وَعَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ يَا  
عَائِشَةُ إِنِّي أَرَى مَحْفَرَاتِ الذُّنُوبِ فَإِنَّ لَهَا مِثْلَ اللَّهِ طَالِبًا  
رَوَاهُ ابْنُ مَاجَةَ وَالدَّارِمِيُّ وَالبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي شُعَبِ الإِيمَانِ.

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Lady Aisha (رضي الله عنها) that the Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "O Aisha! Beware of actions which you look upon as insignificant sins because (even) these actions are going to be taken to account".

#### EXPLANATION

An apparently small of sin or disobedience may, in reality, be so displeasing to Allah that its retribution may be as great as the requital for great sins. Not the valume of disobedience but the high status of Lord Creator should be kept in view to avoid all acts of disobedience and sin,



big or small. Small acts of disobedience, when repeatedly committed, may become deserving of punishment set aside for heinous crime and acts of disobedience. Small acts of sin performed without pin-pricks of conscience lead to a permanent state of indifference of the mind to virtue and obedience which is destructive for the spiritual uplift of a man. To win the pleasure of Allah is the real achievement of life. Even little acts of disobedience may stand in the way of winning the pleasure of Allah.

### HADITH NO. 169

وَعَنْ أَبِي بُرَيْدَةَ بْنِ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ هَلْ تَدْرِي مَا قَالَ أَبِي بَرَيْدَةَ قَالَ قُلْتُ لَا قَالَ فَإِنَّ أَبِي قَالَ لِرَبِّكَ يَا أَبَا مُوسَى هَلْ يَسْرُكُ أَنْ إِسْلَمَ مَا مَعَهُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَهَجَرْنَا مَعَهُ وَجِهًا دَامَتْهُ وَعَمَلْنَا كُلَّهُ مَعَهُ بَرًّا لَنَا وَأَنْ تَكُنْ مَعَنَا بَعْدَهُ نَجْرًا مَعَهُ كَمَا نَأْتِيكَ وَأَسَاطِيرُ مِثْلَ مَا قَالَ أَبُو بَرَيْدَةَ لِي لَا وَاللَّهِ قَدْ جَاهَدْنَا بَعْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَصَلَيْنَا وَصُمْنَا وَعَمَلْنَا خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا وَأَسْلَمَ عَلَيْنَا بَشَرًا كَثِيرًا وَأَنَا لَتَرَجُوكَ قَالَ أَبِي لَكَيْفَ أَنَا وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ عُمَرَ بِيَدِهِ أَنْ تَرُدَّنِي أَنْ ذَلِكَ بَرٌّ لَنَا وَأَنْ تَكُنْ شَيْءٌ مِمَّا نَعْمَلُ بَعْدَهُ نَجْرًا مَعَهُ كَمَا نَأْتِيكَ وَأَسَاطِيرُ مِثْلَ مَا قُلْتُ إِنَّ آيَاتِكَ وَاللَّهِ كَانَ خَيْرًا مِنْ أَبِي زَوْجِ الْخَلْعِيِّ

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Burdah (رضي الله عنه), son of Abu Moosa (رضي الله عنه) that Abdullah, son of Umar (رضي الله عنه) said to him: "Do you know what my father had said to your father?" "No. I do not know" said Abu Burdah.. Abdullah, son of Umar (رضي الله عنه) said: "My father said to your father; O Abu Moosa! Would it please you that our acceptance of Islam at the hands of the Holy Prophet

(صلى الله عليه وسلم) , our migration with him, our wars with the infidels fought under the leadership of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and all our (good) deeds performed during the lifetime of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) are accepted (by Allah) and the good (deeds) performed by us after the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) are not adjudged (for reward or punishment)". Your father (Abu Moosa) said to my father (Caliph Umar): "No. By Allah (I cannot agree). After the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), we have said prayers, kept fasts, performed often good deeds, preached Islam and succeeded in the conversion of many people to Islam and we hope to be equitably rewarded for those good deeds". My father said: "By Him whose Grips hold the life of Umar I love to be left with the reward of only those good deeds which we performed in the company of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). As for the deeds performed after the life-time of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), I would not like them to be adjudged either for reward or for punishment". On hearing this, Abu Burdah (رضي الله عنه) (son of Abu Moosa) said to Abdullah (رضي الله عنه) (son of Caliph Umar): "By Allah! Your father was certainly better than my father:"

### EXPLANATION

The above Hadith points the high level of sincerity which the companions of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) strived to maintain in their good deeds. If good deeds are not accepted for want of the correct amount of sincerity, these may rather be obliterated from the scroll of deeds than be assessed for retribution and punishment. Some of the saints of Islam have said: "An act of sin which inspires repentance and humility is better than an act of obedience which inspire pride and self-conceit. The pious and virtuous human beings often excel the angels in spiritual status because of their humility and self-effacing attitude of the mind.

**HADITH NO. 170**

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَمَرْتُ فِي  
 رَبِّي بِتِسْعِ حَشِيَّةٍ اللَّهُ فِي السِّرِّ وَالْعَلَانِيَةِ وَكَلِمَةِ الْعَدْلِ فِي الْغَضَبِ  
 وَالرِّضَا وَالْقَصْدِ فِي الْفَقْرِ وَالْعَيْشِ وَأَنْ أَمَلَ مَنْ قَطَعَنِي وَأَعْطَى  
 مَنْ حَرَمَنِي وَأَعْفُو عَمَّنْ ظَلَمَنِي وَأَنْ يَكُونَ صَمْتِي ذِكْرًا أَوْ نَطْقِي ذِكْرًا  
 وَنَظْرِي عِبْرَةً وَأَمْرًا بِالْعُرْبِ وَقِيلَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ رَوَاهُ رِزْوِينٌ

**TRANSLATION**

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "My Lord Creator has enjoined nine things on me:- (1) To fear Allah openly and in privacy. (2) To utter truth and nothing but truth both in state of anger as well as in a state of pleasure. (3) To follow the path of moderation both in poverty as well as in prosperity. (4) To maintain cordial relations with relatives even when they are bent upon breaking away. (5) To bestow on one who denies, my rights. (6) To forgive one who is oppressive to me. (7) My silence should be conducive to my meditation on Attributes of Allah and the wonders of His creation (8) My conversation may be the talk about Allah, His admiration, and praises and His glorification. (9) My observation may be to reap warning and lessons from (happenings of life brought to my notice) and that I should enjoin virtue.

**EXPLANATION**

Prevention of evil and vicious deeds is included in the enjoining of virtue.

**HADITH NO. 171**

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 مَا مِنْ عَبْدٍ مُؤْمِنٍ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ عَيْنَيْهِ دُمُوعٌ وَإِنْ كَانَ مِثْلَ رَأْسِ آلِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ

مِنْ خَشْيَةِ اللَّهِ ثُمَّ يُصِيبُ هَيْبًا مِنْ حَرِّ وَجْهِهِ إِلَّا خَرَّمَهُ اللَّهُ  
عَلَى الشَّارِكِ وَأَبْنِ مَاحِبَةٍ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abdullah (رضي الله عنه), son of Masood (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "There is no servant of Allah who is a believer (Momin) and, tears flow from his eyes (due to fear of Allah), even in little quantity like the head of a fly and they spread on his face, but Allah will make his face unlawful for the Hell-fire." (Ibn-e-Maajah)

### EXPLANATION

A story has been handed down of a companion of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) that, keeping in view the great promise held out in the above Hadith, he used to smear his face through and through with his tears when he wept due to fear of Allah. Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi and his great pupil Maulana Abdul Ghani Phoolpuri also used to do the same. They took the tear drops on both hands and rubbed them on the face with both hands.

## CHANGING CONDITIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS

### CHAPTER - I

#### HADITH NO. 172

عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّمَا  
النَّاسُ كَالْبَيْتِ الْمِائَةِ لَا تَكَادُ تَجِدُ فِيهَا رَاحِلَةً مَشْفُوعًا  
عَلَيْهِ -

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne Umar (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The people are, as it were, like a herd of a hundred camels -- all unfit for riding except one.

#### EXPLANATION

Not number but the quality and sterling worth of human beings go a long way in determining the destiny of a nation. Persons of sterling worth are rare to be found. We must, therefore, appreciate good and pious men who have acquired knowledge of the religion and are taking pains to act upon the injunctions and prohibitions of Islam. The Holy Qur'an depicted the situation in the following words:

"And very few among My servants are grateful and appreciating".

This was the condition during the golden period of human history when the Holy Qur'an was being revealed and the human beings were in the best of forms to accept the Divine guidance. Now, when thirteen centuries have gone by, the number of really good persons has further

been reduced. Pious and God-fearing individuals who may be keen and sincere to help the ailing and misguided humanity are very rare to be found.

### HADITH NO. 173

وَقَعَتْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
لَتَتَّبِعَنِي أُمَّةٌ مِّنْ قَبْلِكُمْ شِبْرًا شِبْرًا ذِرَاعًا بِذِرَاعٍ حَتَّى  
لَوْ دَخَلُوا جِحْرَ ضَيْبٍ تَبِعْتُمُوهُمْ قِيلَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ الْيَهُودَ  
وَالنَّصَارَى قَالَ فَمَنْ مَتَّقَ عَلَيَّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Saeed (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "You (Muslims) will certainly follow in the footsteps of your predecessors, inch by inch and yard by yard. So much so that, if the people before you had entered the (narrow) hole of a hedgehog, you would also do the same". The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was asked: "By former people you mean the Jews and the Christians?" He replied: "Who else!"

### EXPLANATION

This Hadith clearly fore-warns that the spiritual defects of the Jews and Christians will gradually and stealthily appear in the later generations of the Muslims. The Jews killed their prophets and the Muslims of modern age are killing renowned scholars of Islam who impress upon them to follow the thorny paths of righteousness. They looked upon their Jews and Christian saints as capable of bestowing worldly blessings like wealth and children. So are the modern Muslims firm in their erroneous belief that the Muslim saints can bestow worldly blessings. They go to the Shrines of the saints and

commit glaring acts of polytheism like slaughtering goats or sheep in the names of the Saints.

### HADITH NO. 174

وَعَنْ مَرْدَاةٍ بْنِ الْأَسْلَمِيِّ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَذْهَبُ الصَّالِحُونَ الْأَوَّلُ فَالْأَوَّلُ وَتَبْقَى حُفَاةٌ كَحُفَاةِ الشَّعِيرِ وَلَمْ تَرَ مَا يَبْنِي لَهُمُ اللَّهُ بِاللَّهِ تَرَاهُ الْبُخَارِيَّ-

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Mardas-al-Aslami (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Good and capable human beings will depart from this world one by one and mere dregs (or worthless stuff left at the bottom) will remain behind like the (worthless) bush of barley or dateplam for which Allah will have no regard.

## CHAPTER - II

## HADITH NO. 175

عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 إِذَا مَشَتْ أُمَّتِي الْمُطِيطِيَاءُ وَخَدَمَتْهُمُ أَبْنَاءُ الْمُلُوكِ أَبْنَاءُ  
 قَايَسٍ وَالرُّومِ سَلَطَ اللَّهُ شِرَارَهُمْ عَلَى خَيْرِهِمْ رَأَى التِّرْمِذِيُّ  
 وَقَالَ هَذَا حَدِيثٌ غَرِيبٌ.

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne Umar (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "When the people among my followers will walk on the earth with pride and haughtiness and the progeny of the Rulers of Rome and Persia will have been pressed into their service, Allah (Almighty) will appoint the worst among them to rule over the best among them".

## EXPLANATION

The above prophecy is yet another solid proof of the truth of Prophethood of our Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). The vast empires of Rome and Persia fell to the Muslim conquerors who secured large amounts of wealth as well as pressed the conquered people into their service. Thereafter, Banu Omayyas were made to gain ascendancy over Banu Hashim which fact fulfilled the later part of the prophecy quoted above.

## HADITH NO. 176

وَعَنْ حَدِيثِهَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَا  
 تَقْرَأُوا السَّاعَةَ حَتَّى تَقْتُلُوا إِمَامَكُمْ وَتَجْعَلُوا أَيْمَانَكُمْ  
 وَيُرِثُ دِينَكُمْ شِرَارُكُمْ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ.



## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Hozaifah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The Doomsday will not come until you (Muslims) assassinate your head of the state and until you fight with one another with your swords and until the worst among you (from moral viewpoint) become your rulers".

## HADITH NO. 177

وَعَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَا تَقْرَأُوا السَّعَةَ  
حَتَّى يَكُونَ أَسْعَدَ النَّاسِ بِالْأَنْبِيَاءِ كُكُمُ بْنُ كُكَمٍ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ  
وَالْبَيْهَقِيُّ فِي ذَلِيلِ النَّبُوَّةِ -

## TRANSLATION

It is (also) narrated by Hozaifah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "The Doomsday shall not come until mean persons of humble origin become topmost in worldly prosperity and position".

## HADITH NO. 178

وَعَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ الْأَقْرَبِيِّ قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مَنْ سَمِعَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي  
طَالِبٍ قَالَ إِنَّمَا لَجُلُوسُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ كَلَيْلَمٍ  
عَلَيْنَا مَضْعَبُ بْنُ عَمِيرٍ مَا عَلَيْهِ إِلَّا بَرْدَةٌ لَهُ مَرُّ قَوْعَةٍ يَفْرُوقِنَا رَأَى  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بَنِي لَلْدِيِّ كَانَ فِيهِ مِنَ النِّعَمَةِ وَالذِّمَى

هُوَ فِيهِ الْيَوْمَ ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَيْفَ بَكُمُ إِذْ أَعْلَمْنَا  
 أَحَدَكُمْ فِي حُلَّةٍ وَرَاحٍ فِي حُلَّةٍ وَأَوْضَعْتَ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ صَحْفَةً وَرَأَيْتَ  
 أُخْرَى وَسَتَرْتُمْ بِيَوْمِكُمْ كَمَا سَتَرْنَا لِكَعْبَةَ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ  
 نَحْنُ يَوْمَئِذٍ خَيْرٌ مِنَّا الْيَوْمَ نَتَقَدَّرُ لِلْعِبَادَةِ وَنُكْفَى الْمَوْتَةَ  
 قَالَ لَا أَنْتُمْ الْيَوْمَ خَيْرٌ مِنكُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Muhammad (رضى الله عنه), son of Ka'ab-al-Qorazi (رضى الله عنه) that a person narrated to him on the authority of Ali (رضى الله عنه), son of Abu Talib that we were sitting in the mosque (at Madina) in the company of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) when Mus'ib (رضى الله عنه), son of Umair (رضى الله عنه) entered upon us in such a condition that he was wearing one single sheet of cloth with patches of leather here and there. On seeing him (in that state of utter poverty), the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) wept to recall how prosperous he used to be before his acceptance of Islam. Then the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "What will be your (spiritual) condition when you will (due to opulence and prosperity) wear one suit in the morning and another suit in the evening and you will be entertained by different varieties of food by replacing one dish with another; and you will cover your houses with cloth just as the Ka'aba (The House of Allah in Macca) is covered?" The companions replied: "O Apostle of Allah! (صلى الله عليه وسلم) We consider we shall then be better off than we are now because we shall have leisure and peace of mind to worship Allah, our Lord Creator". The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "To-day your spiritual condition is better than it would be during the coming days of your opulence".

### EXPLANATION

The great Muslim scholar Suyuti (رحمته عليه) has written in his famous book: "Jam-ul-Jawame". It is narrated by Caliph Umar (رضي الله عنه) that Mus'ib (رضي الله عنه), son of Omair (رضي الله عنه) came to the audience of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) in such a condition that he was wearing a goat skin on his loins with a lace. The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Look at this man whose mind has been illumined by Allah. I saw him when his parents fed him with the most delicious food and he used to wear garments costing two hundred gold coins. When he decided to migrate (with the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم)) his un-beliving parents deprived him of his right of inheritance. He has now reached this state (of deprivation) for the sheer love of Allah and His Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم)". Mus'ib Bin Omair belonged to the Quraish tribe and he migrated from Mecca to Medina alongwith the leading companions of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). As an infidel before his acceptance of Islam, he was reportedly called as the Prince of Mecca. On accepting Islam, he migrated to Medina and adopted a life of abstemiousness. He was martyred in the Battle of Ohud, at the age of forty years. When he died, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) wept out of affection and pity and said that such a noble and respectable man had, due to the love of Allah and His Prophet, reached such a state of (poverty) that there was no sufficient cloth even for his funeral. This weeping was not due to grief but was due to a happy realisation that such unique personalities who were models of self-denial, were coming into the fold of Islam.

### HADITH NO. 179

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَا قَوْمِي عَلَى النَّاسِ زَمَانٌ وَالصَّابِرِينَ فِيهِمْ عَلَى دِينِهِمْ كَالْقَائِضِ عَلَى الْجَبْرِ

رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا حَدِيثٌ غَرِيبٌ إِسْنَادًا.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Anas (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "A time will come for the people when obedience of the religious command will be as difficult as the holding of live coals in the hands.

### EXPLANATION

Disobedience of moral injunctions and disregard of moral values of life will be so wide-spread that opposition to the common creed of sinful life will land a pious man in untold difficulties and it will call for great patience and forbearance to live a virtuous life according to the injunctions of Islam.

### HADITH NO. 180

رَعْنُ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا كَانَ أَمْرًاو كُنْتُمْ خَيْرًا لَكُمْ وَأَغْنِيَاو كُنْتُمْ مِمَّنْ جَاءَكُمْ وَأُمُورُكُمْ تُشَوَّرُ بَيْنَكُمْ فَظَهَرَ الْأَرْضِ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ مِنْ بَطْنِهَا وَإِذَا كَانَ أَمْرًاو كُنْتُمْ فِئْرًا لَكُمْ وَأَغْنِيَاو كُنْتُمْ بِجَلَاءِ وَأُمُورُكُمْ إِلَى نِسَاءِ كُمْ فَبَطْنُ الْأَرْضِ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ مِنْ ظَهْرِهَا رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَقَالَ هَذَا حَدِيثٌ غَرِيبٌ.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "When your rulers are the best of your people, your wealthy persons are generous and your affairs are decided by common consultation, the surface of the earth will be better for you than its interior (i.e., life will be better than death. And, when your rulers are the worst of your people, your wealthy persons are miserly

and your affairs are decided by your women, the interior of the earth will be better for you than its surface (i.e., death will be better for you than life).

### EXPLANATION

When conditions of life are such that it is easy to live a life of virtue and obedience to Allah, longer life becomes a boon because the longer the life, the greater the number of good deeds. However, when atmosphere is forbidding for the performance of good deeds, death should be welcome so that evil deeds are kept at the minimum possible level. To accept the opinion of woman as decision and binding in the affairs of life will create problems because women do not have the sagacity and far-sightedness of wise men and their decisions are superficial, whimsical and hasty. It is commonly known that most of the social disputes take place due to the decisive role of women in matters of social importance.

### HADITH NO. 181

وَعَنْ ثَوْبَانَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
يُوشِكُ الْأَمْرُ أَنْ تَدَّاعِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ كَمَا تَدَّاعَى الْأَجَلَةُ إِلَى قَضَعِهَا  
فَقَالَ قَائِلٌ وَمِمَّنْ قَلَّةٌ نَحْنُ يَوْمَئِذٍ قَالَ بَلْ أَنْتُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ كَثِيرٌ  
وَلَكِنَّكُمْ غَنَاءٌ كَفْتَاءِ السَّبِيلِ وَلَيَنْزِعَنَّ اللَّهُ مِنْ صُدُورِ عَدَاؤِكُمْ  
الْمُهَابَةَ مِنْكُمْ وَلَيَقْضَيْنَ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ الْوَهْنَ قَالَ قَائِلٌ يَا رَسُولَ  
اللَّهِ وَمَا الْوَهْنُ قَالَ حُبُّ الدُّنْيَا وَكِرَاهِيَةُ الْمَوْتِ تَرَوَاهُ الْبُؤَادَةُ  
وَالْبَيْهَتِي فِي دَلَائِلِ النَّبُوءَةِ -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Sauban (رضي الله عنه) that the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "It may happen in the future that some nations (advanced in the pursuit of evil ways of life and claiming leadership of mankind) may call upon one

another to fight you (Muslims) to efface your glory as if they were inviting one another to a feast; (so easy would appear a victory over the Muslim)". A questioner asked: "Shall we then be small in numbers?" The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replied: "You will rather be in multitudes at that time but you will be like scum and rubbish swept by a torrent. And Allah will take away from the hearts of your enemies your awe and majesty and will charge your hearts with "Wahn" -- i.e., weakness and incapability". One of the companions asked: "And what is "Wahn"? He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replied: "It is the love of worldly life and disliking of death".

### **EXPLANATION**

The present day Muslim nations of the world are a living model of the weakness and languidness described in the above Hadith. The Muslims, although millions in number and often out-numbering many nations in the world, do not inspire awe and majesty in their enemies because a majority of them are living sinful lives and indulge in glaring disobedience of Allah. They are dedicated to a life of luxury and blind pursuit of carnal desires, following the western nations who are mostly Christians and Jews. Unless and until, we Muslims change our lives to follow Islamic injunctions we cannot invoke the help of Allah. Amen

## CHAPTER - III

## HADITH NO. 182

عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ مَا ظَهَرَ الْعُرُلُ فِي قَوْمٍ إِلَّا أَلْقَى اللَّهُ فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ الرُّهْبَ وَلَا فَشَا الزُّنَانُ فِي قَوْمٍ إِلَّا كَثُرَ فِيهِمُ الْمَوْتُ وَلَا تَقَعَ قَوْمٌ بِالْمِثَالِ وَالْمِيزَانِ إِلَّا قَطِعَ عَنْهُمْ الرِّزْقُ وَلَا حَكَمَ قَوْمٌ بِغَيْرِ حَقٍّ إِلَّا فَشَا فِيهِمُ الدَّمُ وَلَا خَتَرَ قَوْمٌ بِالْعَهْدِ إِلَّا سَلَطَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْعَدُوَّ وَرَوَاهُ مَالِكٌ -

## TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne Abbas (رضي الله عنه) who said: "Whenever defrauding tendencies will appear in a nation regarding common revenues or national revenues, Allah Almighty will infuse awe and timidity in their minds. When fornication and molestation will appear in a nation, Allah Almighty will cause them to die in large numbers. When foulness will become the general code of practice in weights and measures, the nation will be deprived of subsistence. When a nation adopts administration of unjust laws, feuds and blood-shed shall increase among its members. And, when a nation disregards its covenant, its enemies are allowed to deminate it".

## EXPLANATION

The above Hadith counts quite a large number of moral defects which give rise to evil corresponding effects which quickly appear to be felt and witnessed in the day to day life of a nation. Blind pursuit of worldly gains without reference to moral values of life is the general way of life being followed by different nations in the modern times. The Muslims have been reminded that moral values taught to them through the Holy Qur'an and

**the sayings and precedents of the Holy Prophet of Islam (صلى الله عليه وسلم) should be strictly followed, failing which the retribution will follow even in this worldly life and the real punishment (which will be awful) will be awarded in the Hereafter.**



## CAUTION AND DREAD OF EVIL DEEDS

### CHAPTER - I

#### HADITH NO. 183

وَهِيَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ وَانذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ  
 فَصَعِدَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الصَّفَا فَجَعَلَ ينادي يَا بَنِي فِهْرٍ  
 يَا بَنِي عَبْدِ لَبُطُونٍ قَرِيبِي حَتَّى اجْتَمَعُوا فَقَالَ أَرَأَيْتُمْ لَأَخْبِرُ  
 تُكْمَلُونَ أَن حَيْثُ يَأْتُواؤِي تَرِيدُونَ تَغْيِيرَ عَلِيِّكُمْ أَكُنْتُمْ مُصَدِّقِي  
 قَالُوا نَعَمْ مَا جَرَّبْنَاكَ إِلَّا حَمْدًا قَالَ فَإِنِّي نَذِيرٌ لَكُمْ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ  
 هَذِهِ ابْنِ شَدِيدٍ فَقَالَ أَبُؤَلَيْبٍ تَبْنَاكَ سَائِرَ الْيَوْمِ الْهَذَا اجْتَمَعْنَا  
 فَنَزَلَتْ تَلَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَتَّ مُتَّفِقًا هَلِيسَا وَفِي بَرِيَاتِي  
 نَادَى يَا بَنِي عَبْدِ مَنَاوِدٍ إِنَّمَا مَثَلِي وَمَثَلُكُمْ كَمَثَلِ رَجُلٍ رَأَى  
 الْعَدُوَّ وَقَدْ أُنْطِقَ يَدِي بَأْسَ أَهْلِهِ فَخَشِيَ أَنْ يَسْبِقُوهُ فَجَعَلَ  
 يَهْتِفُ يَا صَبَا حَاهُ -

#### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Ibne Abbas (رضي الله عنه): "When the following verse of the Holy Qur'an was revealed:

'And warn the nearest of your kith and kins'.

The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) went up to the hill of Safaa, and started calling: 'O Bani Fihr. O Bani Adi'. O Quraish. He called different classes of the tribe of Quraish. When all of them gathered (around him), he (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said. 'If I were to tell you that an army has descended in the valley and is about to attack you would

you believe my word?" The Qureish replied: "Yes. (we would believe because) you are a truthful man according to our experience". He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said, "I am a (God-appointed) warner to warn you against severe punishment in the near future (for those who do not believe in the unity of God)." (On hearing this) Abu Lahab (an uncle of the Holy Prophet who was a staunch opponent of Islam) said: "Woe to thee throughout the day! Did you gather us for this?" Down came the revelation of Allah. (Surah Lahab) 'May both the hands of Abu Lahab perish! and may he perish (himself)' -- (Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim).

Another narration of the above Hadith runs like this: The Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) collected different classes of the tribes of Quraish and addressed them thus: "O children of Abd Manaaf! Myself and all of you may well be likened to a man who has seen the enemy and in his anxiety to save his people from slaughter and plunder, he goes up to the mountain top (to warn his people of the impending enemy attack). Then, fearing that the enemy may not overtake him, he starts calling aloud: Save yourselves from the enemy attack".

### HADITH NO. 184

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ دَعَا النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قُرَيْشًا قَاجَ تَمَعُوا أَنْعَمَ وَخَصَّ فَقَالَ يَا بَنِي لَعِبٍ بِنِ لَوْحِي أَنْقِذُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ مِنَ النَّارِ يَا بَنِي مَرَّةٍ بِنِ لَعِبٍ أَنْقِذُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ مِنَ النَّارِ يَا بَنِي عَبْدِ شَمْسٍ أَنْقِذُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ مِنَ النَّارِ يَا بَنِي عَبْدِ مَنَافٍ أَنْقِذُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ مِنَ النَّارِ يَا بَنِي هَاشِمٍ أَنْقِذُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ مِنَ النَّارِ يَا بَنِي عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ أَنْقِذُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ مِنَ النَّارِ يَا فَاطِمَةَ أَنْقِذِي نَفْسَكَ مِنَ النَّارِ فَإِنِّي لَا أَمْلِكُ نَفْسًا مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا غَيْرَ أَنَّ نَفْسًا رَحِيمًا سَابَلَهَا يَبْلَاهَا رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ وَفِي الْمُتَّفِقِ عَلَيْهِ قَالَ يَا مَعْشَرَ قُرَيْشِ يَا شَرِّدُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ لَا أُهَيِّبُ عَنْكُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ

شَيْئًا يَا بَنِي عَبْدِ مَنَاةٍ لَا أُغْنِي عَنْكُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا يَا عَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ لَا أُغْنِي  
عَنْكَ مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا يَا صَفِيَّةَ عَمَّةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ لَا أُغْنِي عَنْكَ مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا يَا فَاطِمَةَ  
بِنْتَ مُحَمَّدٍ سَلِّفِي مَا شِدَّتْ مِنْ مَالِي لَا أُغْنِي عَنْكَ مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا.

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Abu Horairah (رضي الله عنه) that, when the verse: "And warn the nearest of your relations". --- was revealed, the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) called out the Quraish and addressed them generally and particularly. He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "O children of Ka'aab bin-Lawai! save yourselves from the (Hell) fire. O Children of Murrah bin-Ka'aab! save your selves from the (Hell) fire. O Children of Abd Shams! save yourselves from the (Hell) fire. O Children of Abd Manaaf! save yourselves from the (Hell) fire. O Children of Hashim! save yourselves from the (Hell) fire. O children of Abdul Muttalib! save yourselves from the (Hell) fire. O Fatima! save yourself from the (Hell) fire because I am not in possession of any thing (like an authority) to be able to save you except that I am, by blood relationship, close to you and I keep this relationship moistened (with kindness and affection). -- (Imam Muslim).

And, Imam Bukhari has reproduced the following version of the narrative:-

"O collective body of Quraish! Purchase yourselves (i.e., secure your souls against Hell fire by accepting Islam and performing good deeds). I cannot avert the punishment of Allah earmarked for you. O Children of Manaaf! I cannot save you from the punishment of Allah. O Abbas, son of Abdul Muttalib! I cannot save you from the Chastisement of Allah. O Safiyyah, paternal aunt of the Apostle of Allah! I cannot save you from the punishment of Allah. O Fatimah! daughter of Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم). Ask and take away from my wealth (and

property) whatever you may like. (But) I shall not be able to save you from the punishment of Allah”.

### EXPLANATION

The above Hadith gives an unfailing lesson to the followers of Islam that nothing but good deeds will help a person in the Hereafter. The best of relationship in this worldly life will not avail any one before the Tribunal of God. If the blood relationship of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) cannot avail his own aunt, his own uncle and his own dear daughter, how can it avail any one else who has not embraced Islam or, having embraced Islam, has not performed good deeds in his life time. The best security against Hell-fire and punishment in the Hereafter is to obey the injunctions and prohibitions of Allah and follow strictly in the footsteps of the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) both in speech and action. The forgiveness of Allah and the intercession of His Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) are certainly part of the solid creed of Islam. But persons stepped in misbehaviour, disobedience and disloyalty to the extent of open rebellion against Allah and His Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) may not hope for forgiveness or intercession.

### HADITH NO. 185

وَعَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 يَقُولُ إِنَّ أَوْلَى مَا يُكْفَى قَالَ زَيْدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى الرَّأْوِيُّ يَعْنِي  
 الرِّسْلَةَ مَا كَمَا يُكْفَى أَرِيه تَأْوِيْعِي الْخُمْرَةَ كَيْفَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ  
 وَقَدْ بَيَّنَّ اللَّهُ فِيهَا مَا بَيَّنَّ قَالَ يَسْمُونَهَا بِقِيَرٍ أَسْمَاهَا فَيَسْتَعْلِقُونَهَا  
 نَقْلًا لِلدَّارِجِي -

### TRANSLATION

It is narrated by Lady Aisha (رضي الله عنها) who said: I heard the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saying: “The first thing which

will be reversed in Islam will be (the orders about) Wine". He was asked: "How will it happen? O Apostle of Allah! Allah has very clearly laid down the prohibition against use of wine". He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "They (the Muslims) will give wine another name and make its use lawful under the changed name".

### EXPLANATION

In the cocktail parties in which the wealthy Muslims participates, wine is freely used under the name of "toast" to health.